HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS STAFF MEMBERS

FILE TITLE/NUMBER/VOLUME: WIROGUE
201-233477
BULKY

INCLUSIVE DATES:

CUSTODIAL UNIT/LOCATION:

ROOM:

DELETIONS, IF ANY:

DATE RECEIVED	DATE RETURNED	REVIEWED BY (PRINT NAME)	SIGNATURE OF REVIEWING OFFICIAL
27 JULY 78		DAN HARDWAY	Dan Hardway
27 JULY 78		ED LOPEZ	

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TERMINATION AGREEMENT

The undersigned hereby acknowledges that a contractual relationship has heretofore existed between him and the Government of the United States of America (hereinafter referred to as ("the Government"). The Government has fully and completely satisfied all of its obligations to the undersigned.

The undersigned on behalf of himself, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns hereby releases and forever discharges the Government, its officers, agents and employees from any and all debts, claims, benefits or demands arising out of the above mentioned contractual relationship.

The undersigned fully understands and appreciates the fact that the prior relationship between the parties and all information and knowledge acquired in the course of said relationship (particularly with reference to persons and methods employed by the Government) are the property of said Government and constitute military secrets affecting its security. The undersigned knows and understands that these are protected by German Law under the provisions of Annex A to the Convention on Rights and Obligations of Foreign Forces in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Government is highly appreciative of the excellent services heretofore rendered by the undersigned. However, to preserve the security above mentioned, it is further understood and agreed that both parties shall hereafter disavow that the relationship ever existed.

The undersigned further agrees he possesses no right, title or interest in any information or knowledge arising out of said relationship and he further solemnly swears that he will never divulge, publish or reveal by word, conduct or any other means the fact of said relationship nor any such knowledge or information arising therefrom except as authorized in writing by the same official of the Government as that who witnesses this oath.

Frankfurt/Main, this 3rd day of March 196

Georg F. Sanders (L.S.)

WITNESS:

William Mi...

14-00000

File WIROGUE

S-E-C-R-E-T

REPORT ON CONTACT WITH AGENT OR DEFECTOR

SUBJECT: WIROGUE

DATE: 30 September 1964

TIME: 1030 - 1400 hours

PLACE: Automobile in the Vicinity of Kuhwaldstr.

ARTHUR A. LIFALL, Case Officer

COMMENTS:

WIROGUE called at approximately 0945 hours on the Stage I Ops phone and asked for Mr. Murmann. C.O. took the call and was advised that the caller was "Dave" and that he desired to speak to a colleague of Mr. Murmann at the earliest possible time. C.O. made arrangements to meet him in front of the safe house at 51 Kuhwaldstr which WIROGUE occupied during his 1 1/2 year association with HARVARD (this is no longer a HARVARD safe house). C.O. did not tell "Dave" his name over the telephone and indicated that he would be able to recognize "Dave". C.O. picked "Dave" up on the corner of Volta and Kuhwaldstr and drove a couple of blocks to a parking place where the conversation took place.

C.O. learned that WIROGUE was no longer employed by the Boehler Company in Munich. He apparently has had a couple of factory jobs since that job and is currently unemployed. According to "Dave" he is without work, without friends, without money and" only contacted Murmann's old office because he is at the end of his rope". Subject stated that he had tried hard to find suitable employment in Germany, but that there was absolutely nothing available which he could do. It was obvious that WIROGUE wished to renew his association with the AIS and that "intelligence work" was the only kind of employment for which he felt himself really qualified. When C.O. indicated to him that the employment possibilities had not changed since WIROGUE was told there was no possibility of future employment with the Agency, Subject said that the purpose of his telephone call was to advise us of his plans to go to Paris and attempt to contact the French Intelligence Service to which he would offer his services. He wished to find out if we would have any objections to his seeking employment from the French or possibly the British since we are apparently unable to utilize him further. C.O. said that obviously WIROGUE would do what he would do and that while we had no control over his actions it would seem a bit surprising that he would delibertely place himself in the hands of the French authorities where he was known to have a criminal record. WIROGUE implied that he would obviously tell all to the French and indicated that he was not concerned about any actions that they would take against him. He appeared sure in an extremely vague and confused way that the French Intelligence Service could use him.

In the course of the lengthy discussions WIROGUE let it be known that he was not very happy about the treatment he had received from the Americans--that he felt he had been dropped, and it appeared obvious to C.O. that if we had no further work for him he was threating to tell his story to the French authorities--a story which he presumably feels we would not like the French to know about. It should be stressed that at no time was the "blackmail threat" bluntly presented. It was merely that he wished to advise us of his plan to leave for Paris this date with this intention in mind and that he wished to determine if we had any "objections".

C.O. xafxsed reviewed with WIROGUE the considerable efforts which had been made to assist him in establishing a new life here in the FEDREP-- a new life story, legal documentation, the xxpaxtx xxxk opportunity to look for employment for a period of more than a year while receiving subsistence from us, etc. C.O. told Subject that he obviously had a good mind and was in good health and that--if he was unable to find some type of employment in the thriving West German economy that appealed to him xhxxx and satisfied him--he would probably be unhappy wherever he goes. C.O. discounted Subject's belief that "intelligence work" was the only thing for which he was suited. C.O. xx expressed the view that he should get his head out of the clouds and his feet on the ground--that he should find a job, however menial, and throw himself into it. At this point WIROGUE said that xx at one time he had told Mr. Murmann of his desire to become a driver or chauffer but that Mr. Murmann told him he could find much more suitable employment. With a certain amount of disbelief C.O. pursued this topic with him telling WIROGUE that--if he xxxx was really serious xhxxxhx in believing that this kind of employment would be satisfying to him, that it was the first sensible thought he had expressed in the course of the discussions and that C.O. would determine whether it would be possible to assist Subject in obtaining a West German drivers' license (Subject indicated that he had a Congo drivers' license when he arrived in Frankfurt although it was issued in another name). While Subject pretended to have a genuine interest in obtaining such employment-- and used this to refute C.O.'s accusation that he only wanted to start at the top and considered most kinds of honest employment as being beneath him--C.O. is highly skeptical of Subject's motives. WIROGUE was told to call Mxkxxxxxxhxxx Mac (this is the only name which C.O. gave to WIROGUE) on the following day (Thursday, 1 October) and C.O. would xx let him know whether he could help him obtain a West German license. WIROGUE was quick to point out that

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S-E-C-R-E-T

REPORT ON CONTACT WITH AGENT OR DEFECTOR

SUBJECT: WIROGUE

DATE: 21 April 1964

TIME: 1130 hours

PLACE: Kaiserstr. and Taunus Anlage

OKD

ORME K. DARONNAT, Case Officer

COMMENTS:

C. O. met Subject who had invited him to meet for lunch. They had a drink together and then went to a Chineese restaurant.

At first C. O. was afraid that Subject was getting ready to ask a favor or present a problem but it turned out that he merely wanted to visit with C.O. whom he considers to be his only friend, at least in Frankfurt. He said that his work with the Munich firm is going very well and is coming along fine. He received his first month's salary and expects to go to Munich on the first part of May for consultations and would then, around 30 May, move to Munich permanently. C. O. told Subject that he would be leaving for the U.S. probably the first week in June and Subject asked if they could have dinner together at least one more time before he left.

Subject said he had signed the contract, details of which he had previously given C.O., but was sorry that he had not brought the contract with him and promised to show it to C.O. the next time they met. Subject thanked C. O. for all the help he had given him to enable him to make a new start and wanted the lunch to be a small token of his appreciation. He also paid C.O. 20 DM which had been loaned him a year and a half earlier and gave C.O. a small French cigarette lighter as a rememberance. C. O. dropped Subject off downtown and suggested they have lunch, perhaps the first or second week in May.

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S-E-C-R-E-T

REPORT ON CONTACT WITH AGENT OR DEFECTOR

SUBJECT: WIROGUE

DATE: 18 March 1964

TIME: 12 o'clock

PLACE: Schultheis Restaurant

OKD

ORME K. DARONNAT, Case Officer

COMMENTS:

C. O. met Subject in response to a telephone call in which Subject invited C. O. to lunch to help him celebrate a new stroke of fortune. WIROGUE told C. O. that the director of the firm in Munich (reported in previous contact reports) and his European sales representative had met with Subject and discussed the possibility of his association with the Munich firm. Subject said the following had been agreed on:

> Subject would receive 1500 DM a month salary, free living quarters in Munich, the cost of maintaining his apartment in Frankfurt, expense account, ~~each~~ percentage of the profits realized from any of Subject's inventions patented by the firm, a work shop in Munich plus absolute personal freedom of movement regarding working hours, etc. etc.

C. O. told him that the above was very hard to believe, that he should have this in writing. Subject said that it was to be drawn-up and sent to him for his signature.

C. O., of course, expressed his delight with Subject's perspicacity and perspicuity and ~~last~~ lest but not ~~last~~ least boundless gall. C. O. asked if this would mean he would be moving to the Munich area. Subject said that this was doubtful unless he could find a mechanic in the Munich area who would work as cheaply as Nagely with whom he is now associated. He intends to spend most of his time in Munich, however, and will come to Frankfurt once a month to oversee Nagely's work on the production models of his projects. Subject intends to do the research and development work in Munich with Nagely in Frankfurt making the finished model.

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C. O. told Subject that he should not forget he would be required to establish a Zweiter Wohnsitz. Subject said he would look into this as soon as the work shop in Munich was completed and ready for him.

Subject stated that C. O. was his only friend and that he would like to call him again soon and have lunch with him. C. O. told him he would be delighted to meet him whenever he has time. C. O. dropped Subject off downtown after congratulating him once again on his good fortune.

NOTE: C. O. is aware that Subject is basically a lonely man and does enjoy his company. He is also aware that Subject is staying in frequent touch because he feels he is operating in a society to which he really does not belong and associates himself more with things American.

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11 March 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: WIROGUE

On 25 February 1964 the undersigned met with Clarence Schmidt and Art Stimpson of OCA Bonn to apprise them of the status of the WIROGUE case. Since Clarence S. was preparing to depart PCS, C.O.'s discussion was primarily with Art S., Clarence's replacement.

C. O. briefed Art on WIROGUE's background prior to recruitment and his activities while associated with KUBARK. C. O. reviewed HARVARD's attempt to prepare Subject for resettlement and said that we are now in a position to quit claim him and close the case and that we wanted to bring OCA up-to-date on the status of Subject's case and to find out if there are any loose ends from Bonn's point of view or HARVARD's which should be tightened up prior to cutting Subject loose.

C. O. explained that since December 12, 1962 when OCA received a query from the BFV regarding Subject, HARVARD had been trying to reach the point where Subject could be on his own. C. O. explained that we had realized that after the original political recognition interview fiasco had brought Subject to the attention of the BFV, that to enable Subject to emigrate from Germany or to stay here without continuing problems in the future would require preparing a complete life history for Subject with a new political recognition interview story. Both the Lebenslauf and a new interview story were prepared and copies of the old story were removed from the various files and replaced by the new. C. O. said that HARVARD had two questions for Bonn ~~and that~~ (1) at the time of the original BFV interest in Subject had OCA promised Subject would be resettled outside Germany? and (2) would OCA know if the BFV in Cologne had a copy of Subject's political recognition interview story? Art brought out OCA's file on the case and said to answer the second question first it would appear from the detailed information contained in the BFV query that they

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were indeed in possession of a copy of the story. He went on to state that in answer to question (1) OCA's reply to the BFV was that Subject was of operational interest to AIS and would they please suspend their investigation until Subject is no longer of interest at which time OCA would automatically provide the BFV with the details of Subject's case.

C. O. said that John Wilms of the 513th MI Group at Camp King was reasonably certain that the BFV man in Zirndorf had only sent excerpts of the Sanders political recognition interview story to the BFV in Cologne, since so many cases of interest to the BFV are processed each month that only the bare outlines of a particular case would be sent on from Zirndorf. Art and Al W. said that if the original story had not gone to Cologne then a very detailed summary had gone.

We all agreed that unless Subject got into serious trouble in the future no problems would arise. In any event we could only wait and see what might come up.

OCA appreciated being brought up-to-date on the case and provided HARVARD C. O. with copies of the BFV 's original query and OCA's reply. C. O. promised to send OCA a copy of Subject's original and of his latest political recognition interview story and a copy of the Lebenslauf.

Orme K. Daronnat

ORME K. DARONNAT

SECRET

S-E-C-R-E-T

REPORT ON CONTACT WITH AGENT OR DEFECTOR

SUBJECT: WIROGUE

DATE: 10 March 1964

TIME: 1500 hours

PLACE: Oderweg & Glauburgstr.

Orme K. Daronnat
ORME K. DARONNAT Case Officer

COMMENTS:

C. O. met Subject as a result of a telephone call requesting C. O.'s assistance. Subject told C. O. that he had gone to the local police revier and had tried to register but that since he had neglected to take along a filled-out Anmeldebestätigung signed by the landlord he had been told to go get the form, fill it out properly and then return. The police had looked at his deregistration slip with the 2 March date indicated and had told him to waste no time since an individual is required to deregister and re-register within a period of 8 days and it was now the 10th of March. Subject said that since his rental contract dates from January 1 and that date is indicated on the registration slip, the police will question why he waited so long to register. C. O. told him that the answer was simple and that he wished Subject would not bother him with such small problems. C. O. told Subject to get an Anmelda form and fill it out and have his landlord sign that he moved into the apartment on 1 March ~~and explain to the landlord that~~ he had been deregistered as of 2 March. Subject said that he had already figured this out but that he wanted an excuse to meet C. O. and talk to him.

He showed C. O. a Munich Konto check for 4,000 DM which he had received for developing a device reported in previous contact reports and went on to say that his business trip to Munich had been reasonably successful. He had discussed the development of several new devices with the director of the Munich firm and was now in the process of working on another device for the firm. He had made arrangements whereby he would receive no payment for the new device but that the firm would use its sales outlets to market another invention of his for him. The firm had also asked Subject if he would be willing to come to Munich to live and work. Subject has agreed if the offer turns out to be worth his while. C. O. congratulated Subject and told him to continue the good work.

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REPORT ON CONTACT WITH AGENT OR DEFECTOR

SUBJECT: WIROGUE

DATE: 3 March 1964

TIME: 1130 hours

PLACE: Kuhwaldstr. 51

OKD

ORME K. DARONNAT , Case Officer

COMMENTS:

C. O. met Subject and gave him his new Reiseausweis expiring in 1966 and pointed out there was a restriction against going into business for himself. He was given his Lohnsteurkarten for '62, '63 and '64 plus his Abmeldebestatigung indicating his deregistration from 145 Hohemarkstr to 51 Kuhwaldstr on 2 March 1964. He was told to go to the local Police Review and register.

Subject was given a copy of his new political recognition interview story and was asked if he had any questions regarding his legend. Subject replied that the story was so long he could not possibly memorize it completely. C. O. told him that the intent was to provide in detail any and all facts which in the future might be of importance to him in the conduct of his affairs.

Subject was asked about his plans for the future. His answer was that the Director of the firm (reported in contact report 17 February 1964) had invited him to come to Munich on 3 March 1964 to discuss, among other things, the possibility of employing Subject in the engineering department. This plus the fact that Subject has signed an agreement with BOHLER & CO. OPTICAL FACTORY, FF/M to act as an engineering consultant might enable him to realize his ambition, i.e. to have a position rather than an ordinary job.

C. O. quitclaimed Subject and wished him luck.

Subject asked that C. O. be sure to let the higher echelon know he appreciates all that has been done for him.

Subject said that although official contact is at an end he hoped that C. O. would not reject an invitation for a friendly get together from time to time. C. O. replied that if business matters permitted he would be glad to meet Subject.

Subject jovially announced that they would probably meet some day in the U.S. C. O. reminded him that any action on his part which would involve the taking of fingerprints could have dire consequence for him. C. O. went on to report what he had told Subject months earlier and that is:

Any attempt to immigrate to the U.S., Canada, Australia, etc. would bring him to the attention of INTERPOL.* On the other hand, he could immigrate to South America but it would be imperative that he first learn Russian if he is to pass himself off as a recent refugee from the Soviet Union. C. O. said he could see no reason to prevent Subject from visiting any country or even entering as a technical representative. C. O. told him that he is soundly, if not perfectly, documented and that we can do no better and that he should never forget that his fingerprints are the weakest links.

C. O. said good-by and parted company. Case closed.

NOTE: Normally **HARVARD** would provide a statement on one of our cover unit stationary letterheads covering the period of time Subject was in our custody and indicating that he was more or less professionally associated with the U.S. Army. Chief/**HARVARD** and C. O. felt that unless Subject requests such a letter it would be adviseable not to expose him to any more of our M.O. We can be sure that if Subject needs such a letter he will contact **HARVARD**.

* This of course is not true but does enable us to exercise some control.

S-E-C-R-E-T

REPORT ON CONTACT WITH AGENT OR DEFECTOR

SUBJECT: WIROGUE

DATE: 28 February 1964

TIME: 1130 hours

162

PLACE: Kuhwaldstr. 51

OKD

ORME K. DARONNAT, Case Officer

COMMENTS:

C. O. dropped in to see Subject and paid him DM 800 final subsistence for March. C. O. emphasized that this would be the last time Subject would receive any money and that he must now arrange for a new source of income. Subject laughed and said he had the impression C. O. was anxious to get rid of him and also seemed to have doubts as to his ability to take care of his [redacted] financial problems. C. O. laughed in [redacted]turn and said he would indeed be glad to see Subject on his own and added that he had no doubts re: Subject's ability to get money but that he is only hoping Subject would use methods acceptable to society (chuckle).

Since Subject had both English and German versions of his legend, C. O. took the English copy with the explanation that if Subject should submit a Lebenslauf, in connection with a job application, the German version would be more appropriate.

C. O. took Subject to lunch and dropped him off in the city after promising to see him on the 2nd of March.

C.O. picked up Subject's Reiseausweis and told him it would be returned to the authorities and a new one would be issued. This would eliminate the need for a renewal until 1966.

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GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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24 February 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: WIROGUE

1. C. O. and Sam Markowtiz met with John Wilms, Special Liaison Advisor to the 513th MI Group at Camp King, to discuss certain problems connected with the WIROGUE case. C. O. told John that we are going to attempt to make a clean ~~brake~~ break with Subject this coming Friday but there were a few loose ends which had to be cleared up before we could take this final step. C. O. said that in reviewing the new political recognition interview story, we had noted that the new story did not incorporate the name change of Subject's father from Simon Sanders to Frank Simon Sanders. C. O. asked if the new copy would have to be changed or replaced. John made a note of what the change of name should really be and told C. O. ~~to~~ he'd have all the new copies changed to read Frank Simon Sanders. John said that this sort of thing happens from time to time; that it is just a simple error and will raise no eyebrows.

2. C. O. then brought up the point that Subject's Reiseausweis will expire in October 1964 and we and Subject were wondering if ~~Subject~~ he would run into any problem when he went to the Polizei Presidum to get a Reiseausweis renewal. John said that there would be no problems that he could see: but to make sure that there is no slip-up, we should pick up Subject's current Reiseausweis and if Sam prepares the necessary Antrag, John will get us a new Reiseausweis within one or two days, dated with a current date. C. O. said he would pick up Subject's Reiseausweis and give it to Sam this week and Sam will prepare the necessary papers for a new Reiseausweis, plus a 1964 Lohnsteurkarte and a deregistration slip. If this works out, our plans to ~~brake~~ break with Subject will be accomplished this coming Friday.

3. C. O. then ~~pointed out~~ brought up the BFV's interest in Subject in late 1962 and mentioned to John we had received a query from Bonn indicating the BFV's interest in Subject, and contained what looked like excerpts from Subject's political recognition

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interview story. C. O. went on to say that we were wondering if a copy of the story might have gone to the BFV in Bonn, and that Wilms had missed one of the old copies when he recalled all copies recently and replaced them with the new story. John said that Camp Zirndorf processes 50 to 100 cases a month, one half of which are interest in one way or another to the BFV. He said that what had gone to Bonn was very likely an excerpt, that the entire story would not have been sent to Bonn. John went on to say that with the new copy in the file, if this excerpt should come to light in the future, a check would merely indicate that someone had made a mistake and the matter would be dropped. John added that he knows we are concerned about this case, but that he sees no reason why there should be any trouble of any kind. He said that the only problem will be if Subject himself comes to the attention of the authorities because of some shenanigans on his part.

Orme K. Deronnat

S-E-C-R-E-T

REPORT ON CONTACT WITH AGENT OR DEFECTOR

SUBJECT: WIROGUE

DATE: 17 February 1964

TIME: 1345 hours

PLACE: 51 Kuhwaldstr.

ORME K. DARONNAT, Case Officer

COMMENTS:

C. O. met Subject in what is now his apartment and which has been completely painted and wallpapered. C. O. gave Subject a copy of his Lebenslauf in German and a copy in English. He was told to read the story thoroughly and then to call C. O. later in the week when he was ready to discuss any points in the story not clear to him or to resolve any questions which he might have. C. O. said he would bring a Soviet realities expert with him who could answer any questions he might have. Subject gave C. O. his copy of the old political recognition interview story plus receipts which indicated he had paid 300 DM "Caution" and a rent receipt for 300 DM for the month of February. He also showed C. O. his rental contract for the 6 month period starting February 1, 1964. Subject gave C. O. a bill for 410 DM, cost of repairing his lower plate. C. O. gave Subject the money and told him to pay the bill and get the receipt stamped paid and return it to C. O. Subject was told that C. O. would pay him for the month of March, deregister him probably the latter part of the week, and give him the deregistration slip. He was also told C. O. would deliver his new political recognition interview story to him probably this week. Subject was not too pleased to hear that he would be deregistered because his Reiseausweis expires in October 1964 and Subject feels that it might not be renewed unless he is under the protection of the U.S. Army. C. O. said he feels there is no reason to worry unless Subject is not working and, thereby proving that he is not an industrious law-abiding citizen. Subject said that he has been trying to sell his inventions and told C. O. the following story:

Subject, in his wanderings about the city, had by accident met the Frankfurt representative of a Munich firm which manufactures a device called the "Starlettograph" which is used in the printing industry. Subject told the sales representative how his product could be improved and, as a

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result of their discussions, WIROGUE met the director of the firm. The director became interested in an advertising device which Subject has developed and asked him to prepare a good working model in time for the Hanover Fair in April. The director also asked Subject, if the company supplied him with one of their devices, would he be able to incorporate his ideas for improving the machine in time for the Hanover Fair. Subject claims that he told the director he would modify the machine by the end of March and if the device works properly he would expect payment of 20,000 DM. According to Subject, before the director returned to Munich he promised to send a device to Frankfurt immediately upon arrival. The name and address of the firm is:

Film-Klischee GMBH
München 22
Thierschstrasse 15

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S-E-C-R-E-T

REPORT ON CONTACT WITH AGENT OR DEFECTOR

SUBJECT: WIROGUE

DATE: 30 January 1964

TIME: 1000 hours

PLACE: AMCONGEN

ORME K. DARONNAT, Case Officer

COMMENTS:

C. O. and Subject met at the American Consulate since Subject's apartment (DRC's former safe apartment) is being painted. Subject told C. O. he had been staying at the Balmoral Hotel and would move back into the apartment on Friday evening, 31 January 1964. C. O. and Subject went to the apartment which is indeed being painted and ~~is being~~ repapered.

C. O. paid Subject DM 1,000, DM 800 of which is for subsistence and rent for February and the remaining DM 200 to be applied to the one month's rent in advance required by the landlord.

C. O. told Subject that all copies but one of his original political recognition interview story had been recalled and the German language version of his Lebenslauf was now being used to provide the basis for a new story. C. O. told Subject that as soon as the new story was prepared, copies placed in the various files and the one remaining copy of the old story removed from its file, Subject would be, for all practical purposes, his own boss.

C. O. told him that we have decided to help him get a new start by (1) paying the cost of having his dentures repaired, (2) by paying DM 200 on the DM 300 one month's rent in advance Subject must pay, (3) by providing DM 800 per month for subsistence and housing until he can be legally on his own, (4) by giving him at least one month's notice prior to termination and (5) by making him a present of all the household items now in the apartment including the iron, the vacuum cleaner, and the radio. Subject's rather perfunctory thank you was somewhat less than what C. O. had expected and when C. O. expressed surprise at Subject's lack of enthusiasm, Subject stated that he was most appreciative but was not very demonstrative.

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Subject said he had returned to Doctor Filner who said he could not work on Subject's dentures until approval was granted. Subject asked if we knew Doctor Feilner's estimate had been DM 750. C. O. said we knew and that he should go to the dentist who had given him the DM 400 estimate.

C. O. told Subject to obtain receipts for the one month's rental payment and for the February rental payment. He was also to call C. O. the week of February 2nd to arrange a meeting so that C. O. can pick up the receipts and Subject's copy of his old political recognition interview story.

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MEMO ROUTING SLIP

NEVER USE FOR APPROVALS, DISAPPROVALS, CONCURRENCES, OR SIMILAR ACTIONS

NAME OR TITLE	INITIALS		
1 Chief, DRC			CIRCULATE
ORGANIZATION AND LOCATION	DATE		COORDINATION
2			FILE
			INFORMATION
3			NECESSARY ACTION
			NOTE AND RETURN
4			SEE ME
			SIGNATURE

REMARKS

I am in agreement with DARONNAT's attached suggestion. I feel we will be getting off cheap in paying:

A. For the dental work.

B. Household furnishings per attached list

C. 1-2 months subsistence.

Do you concur?

~~Answer~~ Concur GE

FROM NAME OR TITLE: Chief, Resettlement AWZ

DATE: 27 Jan 64

ORGANIZATION AND LOCATION

TELEPHONE

DD FORM 1 FEB 50 95 Replaces DA AGO Form 895, 1 Apr 48, and AFHQ Form 12, 10 Nov 47, which may be used.

AOL (1) 10-50-010-07010

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27 January 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, HARVARD

FROM : ORME K. DARONNAT

SUBJECT : WIROGUE

Don, I suggest that we reduce the quantity of some of the items listed on the attached and make WIROGUE a present of the remainder as part of his resettlement.

I have been emphasizing to Subject over the past weeks that President Johnson's economy drive has affected all agencies and departments. Subject, therefore, has been conditioned not to expect money for BKZ or for furniture or a termination sum. Any or all of these would normally be provided in a case of this kind.

I feel that if we pay to have his lower denture repaired, approximate cost DM 400, make Subject a present of the household items listed, and continue to pay him subsistence for a month or two after we notify him he is on his own, we will, I believe, get rid of him as cheaply as possible and without serious complaints.

Orme

SECRET

REPORT ON CONTACT WITH AGENT OR DEFECTOR

SUBJECT: WIROGUE

DATE: 21 January 1964

TIME: 1200 hours

PLACE: 51 Kuhwaldstr.

ORME K. DARONNAT, Case Officer

COMMENTS:

C. O. met Subject and paid him subsistence for the week ending 31 January 1964. He was told that we have received permission to increase his subsistence from DM 600 to DM 800 per month until his final resettlement. The extra DM 200 is to be applied to his rent. C. O. said that Subject would be paid DM 1000 on 31 January - DM 200 to be applied to one month's rent in advance, and the DM 800 to be rent (DM 200) and subsistence (DM600) for February.

C. O. said we were disappointed that he had decided to stay in his present apartment and take over the DM 300 rent. We had hoped he would be sensible enough to use this opportunity to save a little money. Subject's answer was that he feels that he should be able to afford the rent when he is turned loose and that if he can't afford that much rent he might as well be dead. Subject said he could not understand why C. O. was harping on the subject, that all he was asking for was one month's advance notice prior to being turned loose on his own. C. O. said he was willing to drop the matter as long as Subject did not come crying the blues to us later about needing money. Subject said that if things got really bad he would get a job. C. O. applauded and offered his congratulations but said he assumed this would only be a desperation measure. Subject did not like the joke.

WIROGUE proudly announced that he has made intensive efforts the last few weeks to sell 4 of his inventions. C. O., somewhat exasperated, told him he would never understand how such an obviously clever man could, for so many years, refuse to face up to his responsibilities to himself and society and live in a dream world of get rich quick schemes. Subject put on what is now a familiar act in which he acts terribly hurt because C. O. (his one true friend) does not have faith in him. C. O. told Subject that he is a great actor and added that he (C. O.) would think much more highly of him if he would think

about going to work like any normal person and fiddle with his inventions at night. C. O. reminded him that if he had not been able to come up with a successful invention after 1 1/2 years of our patronage he should get his head out of the clouds and join the rest of us. By this time Subject was beginning to sulk so C. O. took him out to lunch. Later while taking a stroll, Subject stated that if the cold weather continued he was going to return to the Congo. C. O. hustled him into Woolworths and bought him some long underwear.

Subject asked if C. O. had been able to get permission to have his lower plate repaired. C. O. told him he was to go to Dr. FEILNER between 1130 - 1230 Wednesday the 23rd of January for an examination. FEILNER would supply us with an estimate. C. O. would then get a decision on whether or not we could help Subject with this problem.

C. O. dropped Subject off downtown.

REPORT ON CONTACT WITH AGENT OR DEFECTOR

SUBJECT: WIROGUE

DATE: 15 January 1964

TIME: 1115 hours

PLACE: Kuwaldstr.

ORME K. DARONNAT, Case Officer

COMMENTS:

C. O. dropped by and informed Subject we will not be moving him into any more of our housing, that housing suitable for him is occupied and would not be available for some time. C. O. told Subject that he will give him 800 DM a month instead of the usual 600 DM. He is to take care of housing himself. He was advised to get economy housing and try to save money since the President's economy drive was affecting our budget and C. O. could not promise what kind of help, if any, could be given Subject when he finally leaves our custody. Many months ago C. O. had told Subject that upon his final termination we would see what help could be given him towards apartment rental, dishes, furniture, etc. C. O. felt that it would be a good idea to tell Subject that he should not expect a great deal of help when he leaves us, that he might receive very little, if any.

C. O. tried to discourage Subject from taking over the Kuwaldstr apartment, but Subject said he is working on an invention for the owner of the apartment and would try to swing some sort of deal. Subject asked if he could expect to receive some help if he had to pay rent in advance when he gets his new quarters. C. O. told him he would pay the first month's rent in advance but would require the receipt from Subject.

Subject said he would call C. O. as soon as he has made arrangements for living quarters for himself.

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

S-E-C-R-E-T

REPORT ON CONTACT WITH AGENT OR DEFECTOR

SUBJECT: WIROGUE

DATE: 10 January 1964

TIME: 1130 hours

PLACE: Kuhwaldstr.

ORME K. DARONNAT, Case Officer

COMMENTS:

C. O. dropped by to see Subject and pay him two weeks subsistence. Subject asked C. O. what he intended to do regarding housing for him since the maids had told him the apartment would be given up 31 January. C. O. said he was aware that the apartment was to be given up and had hoped to get a month or two extension. C. O. went on to say that he felt that it could not be done and that he would talk to his housing people and would contact Subject early the following week.

C. O. told Subject that his Lebenslauf had been completed and was being translated into German. C. O. feels that the final step towards Subject's permanent resettlement can be taken within the next two months.

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GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

Draft

7 January 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: WIROGUE
1100 hours

On this date Grady Elms, John Spiegler, Don McLaughlin, Bill Murray and John Wilms (Camp King) met to discuss the WIROGUE case. It was explained to Wilms that we have prepared a Lebenslauf for Subject and we are ready to take the next steps necessary for Subject's resettlement and that we wished to establish if, as Wilms told us some months ago, it would be possible to prepare a new political recognition interview story and replace the old copies with the new story. Wilms said it ~~was~~ would be necessary to recover ~~four~~ [illegible] copies of the old story, ~~Camp King copy, the [illegible] copy, Nuernberg copy and the copy in the hands of the BfV~~, but he felt that this could be done. It was decided that months ago when the BND became interested in this case that copies had probably not been made of the story, only extracts to include Subject's name, his birth date, probably the names of his parents and an extract of the reference ~~of~~ to Subject's activities with ~~the~~ a Georgian Resistence Group. It was decided, therefore, that this same information should definitely appear in the new Lebenslauf. This was to be taken care of by having Subject's father's name be Frank Simon Sanders (since Subject's

name is Georg Frank Sanders and on the original story Subject's father's name is given as Simon Sanders the new story will indicate that Subject's father's full name is Frank Simon Sanders which will explain Subject's middle name as Frank). In the paragraph refering to Subject's detention by the militia ~~to~~ make some reference to Subject's alleged activities in a resistence group. It is felt that if Subject's new story ever comes to light in the future, what was once reported as Subject's activity in a resistence group will be ~~taken~~ to have been misread and ~~will only be~~ alleged activity in a Georgian resistence group. We all realize that if a copy has been made of the story there is nothing we can do about it anyway.

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S-E-C-R-E-T

REPORT ON CONTACT WITH AGENT OR DEFECTOR

SUBJECT: WIROGUE

DATE: 13 December 1963

TIME: 1030 hours

PLACE: Kuhwaldstr.

ORME K. DARONNAT , Case Officer

COMMENTS:

C. O. dropped in and paid Subject two weeks subsistence and after a short chat took him to lunch. C. O. and Subject spent several hours window shopping and just generally buming around. Subject's moral was greatly improved as a result and C. O. feels the time was well spent.

Subject said that he has been worried; that he knows he will be turned loose on his own soon and asked C. O., if possible, to let him have sufficient notice so he can make plans. C. O. told him that he would try to give him at least one month's notice.

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GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

S-E-C-R-E-T

REPORT ON CONTACT WITH AGENT OR DEFECTOR

SUBJECT: WIROGUE

DATE: 29 November 1963

TIME: 1030 hours

PLACE: Kuhwaldstr.

Orme K. DARONNAT , Case Officer

COMMENTS:

C. O. dropped by, paid Subject two weeks subsistence and thanked him for his note of sympathy regarding the death of President Kennedy.

Subject was told that his background story is complete and that we hoped we would soon be in a position to take positive steps toward his resettlement. Subject went into a long-winded explanation of why he thought it was wrong for a man to pay all his life for a crime when technically he had paid by serving his prison term. C. O. told him that unfair or not Subject's misdeeds have placed certain restrictions on his activities and nothing could be done to change that. He was reminded that with a new identity he will be in a position to establish himself and be a contributing member of society. Subject's answer was to the effect that he was not too happy to be contributing in Germany.

C. O. knows that the above is Subject's way of letting C. O. know he would like to be clean as a whistle, be able to use his true name and go back to France.

C. O. told him that all things considered he could be a lot worse off and should think about building his future.

Subject then stated that he would repay all the money we had spent on him. C. O. told him that we did not want the money repayed that he would only foul-up our books. He was told that the best way for him to repay the debt would be to work hard and lead a decent life.

C. O. left after promising to have lunch with Subject soon.

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S-E-C-R-E-T

REPORT ON CONTACT WITH AGENT OR DEFECTOR

SUBJECT: WIROGUE

DATE: 15 November 1963

TIME: 1100 hours

PLACE: Kuhwaldstr

ORME K. DARONNAT , Case Officer

COMMENTS:

C. O. dropped in to see Subject, paid him two weeks subsistence and provided cigaretts and coffee. He was told that unfortunately we have not finished his legend and it will be a few more weeks until we can try to replace the old story with the new. Subject said that he hoped that he can get started soon because he is getting nervous just hanging around and not being gainfully employed. He reminded C. O. that C. O. had supposedly promised him BKZ and help on new furniture when he finally moved out on his own. C. O. reminded him that C. O. had not promised him anything at all but had said he, the C. O., would find out if any help could be given Subject in this area.

Subject backed down and then stated that his wish had been to go to South America and that C. O. had promised him this would be arranged. C. O. told him that our intention had been to arrange this for Subject but that it is impossible to accomplish and the matter would have to be dropped. Subject was told, as he has been told several times, that if he desires to go to South America he will have to arrange it on his own and after he has built up some work experience here in the F.R.

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S-E-C-R-E-T

REPORT ON CONTACT WITH AGENT OR DEFECTOR

SUBJECT: WIROGUE

DATE: 1 November 1963

TIME: 1100 hours

PLACE: Kuhwaldstr Apartment

ORME K. DARONNAT, Case Officer

COMMENTS:

C. O. dropped in to see Subject, gave him cigaretts and 300 marks subsistence for the next two weeks. He was told that his legend is just about completed, that it is now being proof read and that our next step would be to have it accepted by the German authorities. When this has been accomplished all obstacles to his final resettlement will have been removed.

Subject said that he had been thinking a great deal lately about being turned loose on his own in the near future. He said that he hopes to have his latest invention perfected to the point where he will be receiving a substantial income at the time he leaves us. C. O. told him that it seemed liked he still is trying everything he can to keep from going to work, that he still is placing too much emphazis on "get rich quick" schemes. Subject denied that this was the case but C. O. does not believe him.

C. O. wished him luck in his plans but advised him that when it was time for him to be on his own he would not be given a long transition period. Subject said that up to now he has been working for the work shop owner without receiving pay of any kind but that sooner or later he would be receiving a check and asked what he should do when this happened. C. O. told him that he could see no problem in that if he cannot be paid in cash there is no reason why he couldn't take a check in the name of Sanders and cash it since he is registered at Camp King. Subject said that it might be in a kind of a check that is paid directly to ones bank account. C. O. told him that the answer to that was simple, that he should say that he has no bank account.

C. O. doesn't know what Subject was trying to get at but is sure that he has something in mind. He then asked C. O. to find out what the rent would be on the Kuhwaldstr apartment,

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S-E-C-R-E-T

REPORT ON CONTACT WITH AGENT OR DEFECTOR

SUBJECT: WIROGUE

DATE: 4 October 1963

TIME: 1015 hours

PLACE: Kuhwaldstr

ORME K. DARONNAT, Case Officer

COMMENTS:

C. O. dropped in and paid Subject two weeks subsistence and found him in high spirits. He has almost compl[e]ted another invention which appears to be some type of advertising device which projects a pre-determined message on a screen. C. O. told Subject that he was in a hurry but would be glad to come by at a later date to see a demonstration of the device.

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GROUP 1
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S-E-C-R-E-T

REPORT ON CONTACT WITH AGENT OR DEFECTOR

SUBJECT: WIROGUE

DATE: 20 September 1963

TIME: 1130 hours

PLACE: Kuhwaldstr

ORME K. DARONNAT, Case Officer

COMMENTS:

C. O. met Subject and paid him two weeks subsistence. Subject was in extremely good spirits and seemed quite pleased to see C. O. He stated that things are going better and better for him that the mechaniker with whom he is working had given him a new electric razor for having solved a difficult mechanical problem which had plagued the shop for some weeks. Subject said that he has managed to complete two of his inventions and, another device which he had been working on for the mechaniker had been completed and worked so well it had been sent to a display in France. Subject said that he is making more and more contacts among the technical people here in Frankfurt and that his worry now is that he might be offered a good job and won't be able to accept it since he will require a Lohnsteurkarte and a Versicherungskarte. He then asked C.O.'s advice as to what could be done regarding this problem. C. O. said that he is hoping to have an acceptable Labenslauf completed in the near future and as soon as that story is substituted for the old he will receive the necessary documents. At that point he will be free to do anything he wishes as far as work and housing is concerned.

NOTE: C. O. has the necessary tax and insurance cards in his possession but will not give them to Subject until his Lebenslauf and legal position in Germany is satisfactory. If C. O. gives Subject the documents now he would probably go to work and besides earning money would accept our subsistence without notifying C.O. Subject said he wanted C. O. to understand that he was not complaining, that he was indeed most grateful for the ~~training~~ support he has received over the past months, but he is just as eager as we are to be on his own making his way in life. C. O. said he understood and appreciated this fact and hoped that everything would be in order within the next couple of months.

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3 September 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Stage I

FROM : Chief, Resettlement Branch

SUBJECT : LEGEND MATERIAL REQUIRED FOR WIROGUE'S RESETTLEMENT

1. Since May 1962 HARVARD has been attempting to work out a sound resettlement for WIROGUE. Headquarters had authorized HARVARD to assist Subject in his desire to immigrate to South America. As the first step in this program, Subject was interviewed at Camp King and a story adequate to insure West German political recognition was presented to the German interviewer. Certain details of this story aroused the interest of the German government and it was necessary for steps to be taken to kill this unwanted interest. This development would not in itself have been too much of a problem, but in subsequent investigation of the procedure to be followed for immigration to South America, HARVARD learned that applicants are screened very thoroughly, given aptitude tests, etc. etc. This screening is performed by ICEM who is charged by the South American countries with the responsibility for insuring that any immigrant is thoroughly desirable. It became obvious to HARVARD that Subject would require a legend sufficient to withstand detailed interviews and sufficient to qualify him in some profession on the basis of his actual ability - - the existing political recognition story does not provide this.

2. In discussions with Wilms and Wagner of the 513th, it was decided that a detailed life story should be prepared by CABEZONE and on the basis of this story a new political

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recognition interview should be written which would replace those copies of the old interview now in the various files. A reasonably complete legend previously prepared by Alex Lembersky is attached and with additional information can be used almost as is. Since this life story will be notional, it will have to be written up in sufficient detail and plausible enough to provide Subject with the information needed for the filling out of various future job applications, to stand-up under detailed interviews to which he may in the future be subjected and, if immigration ever takes place, to satisfy those requirements. HARVARD feels that this can only properly be prepared by a native born Russian. HARVARD, therefore, requests Chief, Stage I to assign a Stage I interrogator knowledgeable on the Soviet Union to prepare a life story to include a detailed escape from Georgia to Turkey.

3. We realize that this request could involve considerable work but due to the peculiar problems inherent in the WIROGUE case, it is vital that we prepare Subject for a new life as a completely different person. Only by doing the job properly now will we be able to place ourselves in a position to satisfactorily sever subject's dependence upon KUBARK and reduce to a minimum the need for future contacts.

/s/ G. Donald McLaughlin

G. Donald McLaughlin

Attachment:
Legend

cc: Chief, DRC

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S-E-C-R-E-T

REPORT ON CONTACT WITH AGENT OR DEFECTOR

SUBJECT: WIROGUE

DATE: 23 August 1963

TIME: 1030

PLACE: Kuhwaldstr

ORME K. DARONNAT, Case Officer

COMMENTS:

Case Officer dropped in to see Subject and paid him two weeks subsistence. Subject was very excited due to his success in applying for a patent, for a new type soup dish. Case Officer took great pains to praise Subject highly because he is aware that this has been a tremendous psychological boost for WIROGUE who was beginning to doubt his ability.

Subject for a long time has been attempting to get a patent but could not come by the necessary funds, approximately 200 DM. Case Officer asked him how he was able to swing this and was told the following story, some of which Case Officer already knew:

During the months that Subject has been in HARVARD's hands, he has kept himself busy by inventing various gadgets and devices. Some months ago he made contact with a mechaniker, Alfred Naegele, who has a work shop on 25 Glauburgstr. Subject has had this individual make certain small parts which Subject was not able to make, due to a lack of tools. Over the past months, Subject has won the confidence of Naegele and has been exchanging his labor for permission to use the work shop facilities. Subject has also solved job problems for the work shop owner who has now begun to take on specialized jobs only because he has Subject's talent and ability available to him. Subject continues to help Herr Naegele gratuitously since he feels that in time he will make the contacts which will be of help to him when he is finally on his own. Subject told Case Officer that one of Naegele's contacts had prepared the technical description and application for Subject's soup dish invention without cost to Subject. Subject will pay off the cost by helping Herr Naegele. Subject feels he can use this same procedure to patent other ideas which he has.

SECRET

Case Officer noticed that on the patent application, Subject was listed as an engineer living at Kuhwaldstr 51. When Case Officer questioned him regarding the use of this Kuhwaldstr address Subject said that he felt it was necessary for the following reasons:

1. While riding with Naegele to the Taunus one day and passing Camp King, Herr Naegele had remarked that the Camp was the place where Americans trained commandos and others for work of a secret nature.

2. Since Case Officer had told Subject many months ago that we intended to give up the Kuhwaldstr apartment and he Subject wanted to do everything he could to make arrangements to establish himself on his own he had decided it would be best to use the Kuhwaldstr address because he would be receiving mail and did not want to inconvenience Case Officer by having him be a delivery boy.

3. Subject felt that the use of this address would not break security since he would not use that address for any official reason, e.g., police matters, etc., etc.

Case Officer still reamed Subject out thoroughly and told him that even though our attempts to maintain maximum security were probably 50% successful we should at least try. Case Officer finally realized he was fighting a losing battle and would succeed in antagonizing Subject and if nothing he make more difficulties for himself and told Subject they might as well drop the subject. Subject kept insisting that he would do nothing to jeopardize what Case Officer's organization was trying to do for him and assured Case Officer he thinks out very carefully what the results of any particular course of action might be.

Case Officer told Subject that he is trying to complete his legend and once everything is in order with the German government Subject would be in a position to establish himself. Case Officer told him that it is obvious his hopes for immigration to South America should be shelved for a good long time, that it would appear obvious Subject should establish himself here in Germany building up a work background and then if he so desired, immigrate. This would be without our help.

Case Officer said that his legend should be sufficient to satisfy any further inquiries he might run into. Subject asked what Case Officer's plans were for going to work and finding a place to live and asked what Case Officer's help would consist of. Case Officer told him that he would find his own employment and that since he would not know whether Subject should or would want to commit himself to a long term lease on an apartment, that Case Officer would probably recommend that Subject be given a couple of thousands of marks as a resettlement sum. This could be used by Subject at any time and in any way he sees fit but would eliminate the need for him to return to Case Officer for help towards an apartment, etc. Case Officer said his goal was to legalize Subject's case so that there would be no need for him in the future to come to us for help.

Subject asked just how good the legalization would be, would he be able to go to other countries and if not, then the exercise is a waste of time. Case Officer feels that the reason for Subject's question is that he would probably attempt to immigrate to the U.S. sometime in the future. Also he claimed that he brought up the question only to find out if he could go to other countries on a visitors visa if he makes contact with a firm that would require him to do so in the course of his duties. Case Officer told him that he would investigate these problems in due course but felt that Subject could probably get visitors or tourist permits to all the countries without any difficulty but if he applied for immigration to some country whose investigations require fingerprints and a check of Interpol, Subject would then be in trouble up to his ears (HARVARD has ascertained that Subject is not on file with Interpol but has not told Subject this since we may want to use the threat of being listed with Interpol as a future control.)

S-E-C-R-E-T

162

REPORT ON CONTACT WITH AGENT OR DEFECTOR

SUBJECT: WIROGUE

DATE: 9 August 1963

TIME: 1030

PLACE: Kubwaldstr.

ORME K. DARONNAT, Case Officer

COMMENTS:

Case Officer dropped in to see Subject and paid him two weeks subsistance. Subject was not in the best of spirits. He said he has lots of ideas but no one will talk to him unless he has a patent and since patents cost money he is becoming more and more frustrated.

Case Officer suggested that he try to locate individuals who put up capital for development and patent expenses for a percentage of the future earnings. Subject said he has been investigating this possibility but so far has had no success.

Case Officer told him to try to be patient that Case Officer hopes to have his legend finished in the near future and take steps for his complete legalization in West Germany.

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GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

REPORT ON CONTACT WITH AGENT OR DEFECTOR

SUBJECT: WIROUGE

DATE: 26 July 1963

TIME: 1030

PLACE: 51 Kuhwaldstr

Ormc K. DARONNAT, Case Officer

COMMENTS:

1. Case Officer dropped in to see Subject, gave him coffee, cigaretts, etc., and paid him two weeks subsistance. Subject said that he had run into difficulty with his invention and has been busy redesigning certain parts. Some time ago Subject made contact with a man who has a work shop and does specialized developmental work for various factories in the area. Subject has from time-to-time had certain parts made in this work shop. Subject says that he no longer can afford to pay the price this man asks and has made a deal with him whereby he helps the man out in his work shop and receives the time as credit toward any job Subject wants done. Subject told Case Officer that if he needed to contact him at any time and did not find him at home he could be reached at 558925 by calling and asking for Mr. Sanders.

2. Case Officer told Subject that his Legend is coming along pretty well and Case Officer feels that with a little luck we will be able to take definite steps toward his more or less permanent resettlement. Case Officer promised to spend more time with Subject when they meet again two weeks from today.

Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

S-E-C-R-E-T

REPORT ON CONTACT WITH AGENT OR DEFECTOR

SUBJECT: WIROGUE

DATE: 12 July 1963

TIME: 1130

PLACE: Kuhwaldstr

Orme K. DARONNAT, Case Officer

COMMENTS:

SUBSISTANCE Case Officer dropped in to see Subject; paid him ~~some assistance~~ for the next two weeks and gave him cigaretts, coffee, booze, etc. Subject is still working dilligently on his invention (Electric Dictionary) which is making slow, but as he says, steady progress. He says it could go much faster but he is limited by a lack of money and therefore must be content with doing a little at a time. Case Officer asked him if he had heard from Braun. Subject answered no but was not surprised since the Chief of RESEARCH ~~Resettlment~~ and Development told him it could be several weeks before they contacted him. Case Officer said that he hoped that he could COMPLETE A WORKING MODEL of his invention because very likely no firm would really become interested unless he had a good working instrument to demonstrate. Case Officer told Subject that we had worked out a pretty good legend for him but there were a few necessary details to be added. Subject asked for an estimate as to how long his status quo would remain as is, because he would hate to be thrown out on the street without a chance to prepare for it. Case Officer told him that he had nothing to fear in this respect until his ~~that as soon as the~~ story was ready and Camp King took ~~as~~ the necessary action Case Officer would then inform Headquarters that his recommendation is to resettle Subject on the local economy with a reasonable amount of BKZ and help toward the purchase of furniture. Subject asked if this entire processing would take six months. Case Officer said it was possible that in any event Subject would be given adequate time to establish himself; i.e. finding a job, etc. Case Officer promised to see him definitely within two weeks.

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S-E-C-R-E-T

REPORT ON CONTACT WITH AGENT OR DEFECTOR

SUBJECT: WIROGUE

DATE: 28 June 63

TIME: 1145

PLACE: Kuhwaldstrasse

ORME K. DARONNAT, Case Officer

COMMENTS:

C.O. dropped into see Subject and paid him subsistence for the next two weeks.

Subject informed C.O. he had gone to the electrical firm BRAUN and had asked to see the Director of Research and Development. Surprisingly enough he was granted an audience with the "Great Man" and was allowed to explain his invention (electric dictionary). The Director was interested and told Subject he would discuss the idea with his engineering panel. If they were interested Subject would be contacted. C.O. said that he should negotiate for a job that resettling him in Germany would appear to be his best bet since he has more going for him here than he would in South America.

C.O. said he was working on his story (legend) and would recommend to Headquarters that Subject resettle in Germany with help toward BKZ and furniture.

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REPORT ON CONTACT WITH AGENT OR DEFECTOR

SUBJECT: WIROGUE

DATE: 14 June 1963

TIME: 1300

PLACE: Kuhwaldstrasse

Orme K. DARONNAT
Orme K. DARONNAT, Case Officer

COMMENTS: C.O. met Subject and took him to lunch. He was told that C. O. was convinced that Subject should forget about emigrating to South America for the present and should concentrate on settling here in Germany. Co. O. pointed out that he spoke German and could probably get a good job here but that if he went to S. A. he had few real prospects and the fact that if he did not speak Russian he would be suspect in the eyes of the russian emigrees there.

C. O. told him that it was his opinion we should prepare a good story to replace the one he has now but to make sure that it would not require that he know a great deal of Russian so that if he should go to S. A. at a later date he would not have to study too long. C. O. said he would still notify Hqs. and see if they are willing to subsidize 6 mos. intensive Russian language training. If not we would concentrate on getting him established here and then at a later date discuss S. A. emigration. C. O. said he would also recommend that Subject be helped toward furniture and BKZ if he remains in Germany.

[redacted] [redacted]

WIROGUE

7 June 1963

1200 hours

Kuhwaldstr.

CO dropped in to see Subject and found him in an exceptionally good mood.

He remarked that he was begginning to feel like a charity case and asked how long he would be on our hands. CO told him that there were three possibilities:

1. Subject could stay right here in Germany, find himself a job and CO would find out what help Headquarters would provide in the way of help toward an apartment and furniture.

2. Subject would have to study Russian for six months, since it is impossible for anyone to have been raised and worked in the Soviet Union without knowing some Russian. At the end of that time he would try to process him for S.A. (Subject was not told this but it is obvious that if he does not know Russian, once he gets to S.A., the first Russian he comes in contact with will realize he is not a bona fide refugee which would lead to trouble for Subject.)

3. There is a possibility he could be gotten to Chile. (John Wilms has suggested that through his contacts he might be able to get Subject to Chile, since the Chilean Ambassador owes him a favor.)

CO told Subject to think about the three possibilities and make and give CO his thoughts on the problem the next time they meet.

Orme K. Daronnat

Orme K. Daronnat

14-00000

28 May 1963

WIROGUE

Alex Lembersky and Bill Murray discussed the legend possibilities for WIROGUE -- It was established that since Subject speaks no Russian it is impossible to build a legend due to the fact that the simplest Arbeiter in the Soviet Union can speak some Russian.

It was decided that:

1. Rogue should be given an intensive course of Russian language instruction;
2. He be sent to Chile through John Wilm's connections, or;
3. He be told that nothing can be done for him and he be resettled on the local economy.

Orme K. Daronnat

WIROGUE

Tuesday 21 May 1963

C.O. explained to John Wagner (Camp King) that Subjects' story, with the basis of which pol. recog. was granted, was so ridiculous that no decent legend could be built around it. A good life story will be an absolute necessity if Subj. is to immigrate through ICEM & South America.

John W. suggested that the story be rewritten to satisfy our purposes. The story would then be prepared at Camp King for Rudy's signatures. The old story would then be removed from the KRIPO's and LIANDORFS files and replaced by the new story.

C.O. suggested that the BfV might also have a copy. John said they would get it.

[illegible] (WIROGUE in the [illegible] in Paris)

Cox and AFRF have been informed that if [illegible] is processed through them for immigration [illegible] should be a [illegible]. Both Cox and AFRF should [illegible] had any knowledge that this case was [illegible]

4-00000

S-E-C-R-E-T

REPORT ON CONTACT WITH AGENT OR DEFECTOR

SUBJECT: WIROGUE

DATE: 11/ 10 May 1963

TIME: 1100

PLACE: Kuhwaldstr.

Orme K. Duronnat

Orme K. Duronnat , Case Officer

COMMENTS:

CO dropped in to see Subject and found him busy as usual working on his inventions. He was told that we are making slow but sure progress toward his eventual immigration. Subject said that he had been to the Zentralstelle fur Arbeitsvermittlung and had picked up some information re immfgration to South America. (CO took a look at the material and saw that it tended to verify the info that Jack R. had given us re immigration and work opportunities).

CO will see Subject again on Friday the 17th.

Thurs. 16

C.O. dropped by to tell Subj. he would not see him until 23 May.

Thurs. 23

C.O. took Subj. to Wiesbaden for his morale. After lunch and a walk in the park Subj. was returned to his apt.

14-00000

S-E-C-R-E-T

REPORT ON CONTACT WITH AGENT OR DEFECTOR

SUBJECT: WIROGUE

DATE: 18 April '63

TIME: 1130

PLACE: Kuhwaldstr.

Orme K. Baronnet, Case Officer

COMMENTS:

CO took Subject to lunch and found him to be in a reasonably good mood. CO told him that we were making slow but sure progress in solving the problems regarding his immigration. Subject said he would be patient but hopes that something will happen soon.

Memo for the   9 April '63

Bill Murray   re him the backgr
information on   ar point up the need for CARBVEL's
help. Chris said   out as much as possible the workings
of INTERPOL beside   check out the two names against
the Interpol files in

9 April '63 -]

Chris called to   ard that Interpol Hdqtrs in Paris sends out a wanted list to every country in the world. This list includes the names of 1. Those to be arrested. 2. Those whose address is desired. 3. Those to be checked on periodically by the local authorities. A person appearing on the list stays on indefinitely. The list is follwed by fingerprints and a data card.

1630

Chris called to inform us that CARAVEL had called to inform him that Subject was not listed under the two names we had given him and since he was not in the German Interpol files was not in the Interpol files of any other country with the possible exception of Hdqtrs in Paris. CAREVEL will be going to Paris in the near future and can check the files since he has free access.

16 April 63

Bill M. asked Chris B. to have Dean W. to make sure that CARAVEL checks out WIROGUE'S names with INTERPOL in Paris when he goes there in the next few weeks.

9 May 63

Dean W. called to inform us that WIROGUE is not listed in the main INTERPOL files in Paris.

14-00000

S-E-C-R-E-T

REPORT ON CONTACT WITH AGENT OR DEFECTOR

SUBJECT: WIROGUE

DATE: 9 April 1963

TIME: 1200

PLACE: Kuhwaldstr.

Orme K. Darconnat, Case Officer

COMMENTS:

CO met Subject and found him to be in a blue funk. Subject said that he was somewhat less than pleased with his German documentation that as long as he stayed Germany and was under the protection of the German Government he had nothing to worry about. He feels that as long as the US Forces are here he has no problems but that as soon as we leave Germany will probably take a long look at the number of refugees here and take steps to encourage certain types to depart. Subject said that he could end up in all kinds of trouble. CO told him that in the first place the US Forces would be in Germany for a long time at least during his lifetime. In the second place Subject would be long gone before the Government changed it's attitude toward refugees.

Subject then said he was worried that when he got to S.A. the Columbian Government would probably check with the Soviet Gov't to find out if he was indeed an ex Soviet citizen. This would result in his being put in prison for entering the country under false pretenses. CO said there was no reason for the Columbian Government to check with the Sovs. Subject would arrive a bone fide immigrant fully checked out by the organization responsible to the Columbian Govt. CO pointed out that the Columbian Govt would be crazy to alert the Sovs that one of their ex citizens was there with the possibility of having him recruited to work for the Sovs. Subject was still dubious but stated that he would go anyway since that is what we wanted. CO pointed out that he had requestd help in going to SA and that we had found it necessary to get him a Reiseausweis to accomplish this. He was told that it is too late now for him to have misgivings that what is done is done and he would have to accept it.

14-00000

S-E-C-R-E-T

REPORT ON CONTACT WITH AGENT OR DEFECTOR

SUBJECT: Wirogue

DATE: 29 March 1963

TIME: 1200

PLACE: Kuhwaldstr.

Orme K. Daronnat, Case Officer

Orme K. Daronnat

COMMENTS: CO met with Subject and paid him two weeks subsistance. Subject asked about the status of his immigration processing and was told that it was not coming along as well as CO would like but there was nothing to done about it.

Subject is in no hurry to be out on his own seems to be enjoying his stay with us. CO is worried that Subject might be difficult to get rid of when the time comes to make his move.

CO promised to drop by sometime during the following week.

March 13th, 1963

A discussion held in Bad Godesberg on March 12th, 1963, between Mr. H. Heegard, Chief of ICEM Mission in Germany and Mr. J. Riley of AFRF revealed the following procedure taken by ICEM on refugee applicants for migration to South America under the ICEM Special Program:

1. Applicant, if a refugee, must be recognized under UN High Commissioner's Mandate as a bona fide political refugee. (Note: All refugees holding a Reiseausweis automatically fall under the Mandate.)

2. A detailed curriculum vitae of the applicant must be sent by AFRF to Mr. Heegard. ICEM emphasizes that all time be accounted for since "gaps" are not accepted.

3. Applicant must supply documentary proof of profession or skill. In lieu of such documents, a letter of testimony from a current employer describing job skills and qualifications of applicant will be considered.

4. ICEM will arrange to interview the applicant and to give tests to determine applicant's qualifications. ICEM will not accept tests which are made by other sources. *The interview and test can be given in FF/M.*

5. ICEM conducts its own security clearance on each applicant whether USEP or non-USEP case.

6. If applicant is found acceptable by ICEM, a work contract must be signed by the applicant prior to departure from Germany. ICEM has a placement service which arranges the job placement and obtains the work contract. This is a standard ICEM procedure. ICEM will not sponsor the applicant who does not sign a work contract.

7. The total procedure requires at least three months from the date the applicant's curriculum vitae is received by ICEM, Bad Godesberg.

8. ICEM does not accept payment of passage by applicants nor is there an ICEM loan grant. ICEM charges DM 210.-- for men between 18-51 for transportation including luggage. The charges for women's transportation amount to DM 165.-- (18-51 years old), DM 8[illegible].-- for children between 5 and 18 years old. Transportation of children under five is free of charge. The total transportation cost per family will not exceed DM 588.--.

9. ICEM Placement Service in South American countries will meet the migrant on arrival, introduce him to the employer, and ascertain that all is in order. In the event that an applicant leaves this work, ICEM placement service will assist him to find another job. The placement service does not give assistance after the second job is found.

10. Mr. Heegard stressed that each applicant is processed thoroughly to avoid sending an unqualified person to South America.

11. Basic Spanish, according to Mr. Heegard, can be learned by an applicant over a period of three months - at least three hours of instruction per week. This should be done prior to departure from Germany.

12. During the processing the applicant receives a pamphlet explaining the economic, social, political, etc. conditions of the country of his choice.

13. Mr. Heegard said that, in general, promotional opportunities are excellent in certain fields due to the lack of a qualified personnel.

14. The Special Program is the only one under which ICEM operates for foreign refugees desiring to emigrate from Europe to South America.

15. Professions and skills required in South America are: (COLUMBIA)
<u>Electrical machine construction</u> (Elektromaschinenbau): engineer, technician (drafting and operating), draftsman, master, cutting-tool maker (Schneidwerkzeugmacher), matrix maker for plastic material.
<u>Metallurgy:</u> Skilled foundry worker; moulder (metall foundry); rolling-mill worker and technician, casting mould matrix maker (Metallguss-form-Schablonenmacher).
<u>Miscellaneous professions:</u> Repair mechanic, photo-engraver, offset-retoucher, technician for plastic material, papermaker.

16. Professions and skills not required in South America:
Lawyers, office worker, specialist for commerce and sale, construction engineer, construction technician and construction worker, carpenter, leather manufacturer, waiter, servant, unskilled laborer.

17. HOUSING - ICEM does not find housing for the migrant but may give advice if needed.

18. ICEM BAD GODESBERG coordinates with ICEM GENEVA on the processing of an applicant.

19. S.A. job openings may be found at the ZENTRALSTELLE FÜR ARBEITSVERMITTLUNG, ESCHERSHEIMERLANDSTR. 1-7 FF/M. (ICEM GENEVA sends the job lists to the above organization).

14-00000

S-E-C-R-E-T

REPORT ON CONTACT WITH AGENT OR DEFECTOR

SUBJECT: WIROGUE

DATE: 13 March 1963

TIME: 1100

PLACE: Kuhwaldstr.

Orme A. Daronnat, Case Officer

COMMENTS: CO dropped in to see Subject and paid him two weeks subsistance. CO told Subject that there were two major hurdles to his immigration to Columbia. 1. ICEM would require that he be thoroughly interviewed and tested to establish just what his technical qualifications are. It would, therefore, be necessary that we be careful to build his work history around work which he not only could have been doing in the Soviet Union, but in which he could pass a practical examination and which the South American country needs and desires. Subject said that if his legend included schooling in electro-mechanical fields with the major portion of his work experience in development and improvement of devices and processes he could in fact pass any practical test and subsequent interview.

2. We must assume that he is listed with INTERPOL since the French would almost automatically inform other European countries of Subject's disappearance from France. Subject agreed that this was a major problem but one that he could not help with.

Subject has resigned himself to being processed as a regular immigrant and has said that he will do whatever we require.

Memo for the record   WIROGUE   7 March '63

Blake Cox called to inform Harvard that some of ICEM's cases have a security check run on them which would include a check with Interpol. Blake will try to find which type of case is checked and why.

The investigation is handled by the Special Assistant to the Director of ICEM in Geneva.

Blake will also find out the name of the person who conducts the investigation and the office he is in. He will also check to find out if ~~J/L/~~ R.M. Gray is still there.

12 March '63

Blake called to inform us that R. M. Gray is now the PIO in Geneva. The special assistabt to the Director is Peter Regis. His assistant is Yarousch ? (retiredArmy Major). Blake said USEP cases are not checked as thoroughly as straight applicants to ICEM but he still cannot find out what decides if a case will be checked with Interpol.

14-00000

Memo for the record ZIRCGUE 1 March '63

This date Don McL. ~~and~~ and Bill K. discussed with Gus E. and Jack R. of AFRP the content of our conversation with Earl Blake Cox 27 Feb. Gus agreed with Blake's thinking and suggested that instead of writing for immigration information, either he or Jack would go to ICEM and personally discuss the immigration questions with the proper people.

Memo for the record WIROGUE 27 Feb. '63

On this date Bill M. and Don McL. discussed the Wirogue case with Earl Blake Cox (Chief, RMS, AMCONGEN Munich).

Blake was told that we have a case which we wish to help immigrate to South America. Blake was told that we had hoped to send Subject directly to ICEM (Subject cannot immigrate directly to South America but must have all arrangements handled through ICEM) but that in exploratory talks with Gus Elmendorf (Chief, AFRP) Gus had been of the opinion that our case would be thoroughly investigated, interviewed, tested, etc.; procedures which we wished to avoid since they might bring to light the fact that our case was not the person he claimed to be.

Blake agreed that Gus was correct in his thinking that if Subject went to ICEM on his own he would be interviewed and trade tested for a special program set up by ICEM to supply SA with certain higher types of skilled specialists, e.g. ~~foreman~~ foremen, shop managers, etc.

Blake suggested that we make our case USEP eligible through AFRP and then refer him to ICEM. This procedure would probably give Subject more status in ICEM's eyes and eliminate some of the background investigation. Subject would also be referred as a self-payer meaning he would have the funds to pay his own transportation.

Blake asked if Subject would have a job waiting for him and was told that he would have no job but would have a letter attesting to the fact that there was $3,000.00 being held for him in salary and bonuses which he had received while working for the Army. Blake thought this arrangement would be satisfactory.

Blake feels that coming to ICEM as a USEP case through AFRP Subject would probably be accepted without question since he would have been thoroughly checked out by Camp King and AFRP thus eliminating the need for investigatory action by ICEM.

Blake was on his way to Bad Godesberg and said he would try to find out without arousing suspicion whether or not a refugee is fingerprinted and with what authorities the fingerprints are checked. He would also find out if a security investigation is made and how

(over)

S-E-C-R-E-T

REPORT ON CONTACT WITH AGENT OR DEFECTOR

SUBJECT: WIROGUE

DATE: 15 February 1963

TIME: 1130

PLACE: Kuhwald Strasse

Orme K. Doremus, Case Officer

COMMENTS:

Case Officer worked with Subject discussing the vital statistics which would have to acquired for and memorized by Subject in order to supply the refugee organization with certain factual information necessary for his processing. This information would also be vital if in casual conversation Subject was to keep from drawing suspicion to himself when queried about his homeland, etc.

C/O said that he would be able to acquire the information Subject would need. Subject asked if with his name could it have been possible for his father to have come from one of the Baltic countries. C/O promised to find out and inform him at their next meeting.

28 February

1100

C/O dropped in to see Subject and informed him that he would very likely be processed for South America through a refugee organization. This would mean with a refugee organization behind him and USEP support he would not be subjected to the investigation, interviews, etc he would normally undergo if he went directly to ICEM.

C/O told Subject that arrangements would be made for him to start studying Spanish as soon as practical.

Subject was told that his name was a common one throughout the Baltic region and therefore, he would be able to discuss that part of his legend with confidence.

S-E-C-R-E-T

REPORT ON CONTACT WITH AGENT OR DEFECTOR

SUBJECT: WIROGUE

DATE: 12 Feb. ,63

TIME: 1100

PLACE: Kuhwaldstr.

Orme K. Daronnat, Case Officer

COMMENTS: Subject told CO that he had gone to the Columbian Consulate at 10 am Hauptbahnhof and found it to be a one man, or rather, a one woman office. He said he found the representative to be a pleasant but rather incompetent German woman about 50 years of age. He told her that he was a refugee and wished to inquire about immigrating to Columbia. She told him that as an engineer he would have no difficulty being accepted but that he would have to contact the Ministry in Columbia through ICEM which would make all the arrangements. If everything worked out properly she would receive notification to issue a visa.

CO explained that it would be impossible for Subject to go to ICEM on his own. Subject was told that these developments would indicate that Subject should be processed as a regular refugee with a Volunteer Agency case and USEP support.

CO told Subject that he would advise Hdqtrs of the new developments and get permission to use the new approach to his resettlement.

Subject was advised to work on his legend until CO ~~would~~ came by on Friday.

Memo for the record --- WIROGUE

11 Feb.'63 the undersigned asked Chief, European CAMANTILLA why a refugee who applied for immigration to a South American Country would be referred by that Consulate to ICEM.

The answer was that ICEM handles the immigration processing for refugees in Europe going to countries overseas. This saves the individual country the expense entailed in maintaining immigration and welfare offices and staffs. If a refugee goes to ICEM on his own he would probably be referred to a welfare Agency or be processed by ICEM itself. This would mean forms to be filled out in detail and time consuming background checks.

If the Refugee is a Camantilla - USEP case most of the work would have been done by CAMANTILLA and would probably eliminate the need for the refugee to appear at I CEM in Bad Godesburg until the final stages of the processing.

Orme K. Baronnat

GEHEIM!

11 February 1963

OC-5517

An
Das Bundesamt fuer Verfassungsschutz
zu Hdn des Herrn Dr. Meier
Köln

BETRIFFT: Georg SANDERS, geb. 25.7.1919 in Tiflis, UdSSR

BEZUG: Dort. Schreiben vom 14 Dezember 1962 - IV A 4-112-P-50580-2/62

Subject is of continuing operational interest to AIS: Accordingly, it would be appreciated if your investigation were suspended. Should our operational interest be terminated at any time while Subject remains in the German Federal Republic, we will automatically furnish you with the details of this case.

C. W. Schmitz
CCA Liaison Officer

GEHEIM!

14-00000

Translation of German report from the BFV to the American Embassy, OCA, z.H. Mr. C. W. SCHMITZ in Mehlem.

Concerning Georg SANDERS, gebxx25x born 25 July 1919 in Tiflis/USSR. Present residence in Oberursel/Ts, Hohemarkstr. 145.

Cross reference, none.

As of the 14th July 1962 SANDERS is in the custody of an U.S. organization in Oberursel. It was alleged that he had arrived on the same date as a tourist from East- to West Berlin and defected there.

On the 28th of August 1962 he filed application for recognition as a foreign refugee.

On 29 August 62 he was interviewed, in the presence of a member of a U.S. organization, by the criminal investigation. During the interview SANDERS made untransparent statements concerning his defection.

Among other SANDERS said that he had been a leading member of a resistance group in the Soviet Union. Moreover he claimed that he evaded arrests by joining a Soviet tourist group with the assistance of friends.

The tourist group went on a guided tour of the Soviet occupied East zone of Germany. The group left Tiflis on the 10th of July 1962 arriving in East Berlin on the 14th of July 1962. Subject claimed that upon arrival to East Berlin he escaped immediately. However, SANDERS refused to make more detailed statements about his escape to West Berlin. Allegedly it was unknown to him how his friends had managed to place him into the tourist group.

We would be grateful if any communications or information concerning SANDERS inclusive a possible interview report would be forwarded to us.

VS-Vertraulich

BUNDESAMT FÜR VERFASSUNGSSCHUTZ

Gesch.-Z.: IV A 4 - 112-P-50580- 2 /62

5 Köln 1, den 14 Dezember 1962
Postfach

VS-Vertr.

X

Durch Kurier

25083

American Embassy, OCA
z.H. Mr. C.W. SCHMITZ
Room III - 407

Mehlem

Betr.: Georg SANDERS, geb. 25.7.1919 in Tiflis/UdSSR, z.Zt. wohnhaft in Oberursel/Ts., Hohemarkstr.145

Bezug: Ohne

SANDERS befindet sich seit dem 14.7.1962 in Obhut einer US-Dienststelle in Oberursel, nachdem er angeblich am gleichen Tage als sowj. Tourist von Ost- nach Westberlin geflüchtet war. Am 28.8.1962 stellte er Antrag auf Anerkennung als ausländischer Flüchtling. Am 29.8.1962 wurde er in Anwesenheit eines Angehörigen einer US-Dienststelle durch die Kriminalpolizei vernommen. Bei der Vernehmung machte SANDERS undurchsichtige Angaben über seine Flucht.

SANDERS führte u.a. an, in der UdSSR einer Widerstandsgruppe als führendes Mitglied angehört zu haben. Einer beabsichtigten Festnahme will er sich dadurch entzogen haben, in dem er sich von Freunden in eine sowj. Touristengruppe einschleusen ließ, mit der er zu einer Besichtigungsfahrt in die SBZ am 10.7.1962 aus Tiflis abgereist und am 14.7.1962 in Ostberlin eingetroffen sei. Er flüchtete angeblich unmittelbar nach seiner Ankunft in Ostberlin.

- 2 -

SANDERS weigerte sich, nähere Angaben über seine Flucht nach Berlin-West zu machen. Angeblich ist ihm auch unbekannt, auf welche Weise ihn seine Freunde in die Reisegruppe einzuschleusen vermochten.

Für eine Mitteilung aller dort über SANDERS vorliegenden Erkenntnisse und die Überlassung einer möglicherweise vorliegenden Befragungsniederschrift wären wir dankbar.

Im Auftrag

[Unterschrift]

14-00000

S-E-C-R-E-T

REPORT ON CONTACT WITH AGENT OR DEFECTOR

SUBJECT: WIROGUE

DATE: 8 Feb. 1963

TIME: 1505

PLACE:

[signature], Case Officer

COMMENTS:

Subject called to say that he had gone to the Columbian Consulate which was closed. He had, spoken, however, with someone in the Consulate and had learned that everything regarding emigration could be done in FF/01. Subject will return to the Consulate on the 11th and expects to see C.O. on the 12th.

S-E-C-R-E-T

REPORT ON CONTACT WITH AGENT OR DEFECTOR

SUBJECT: WIROGUE

DATE: 8 Feb. 1963

TIME: 1130

PLACE: Kuhwaldstr.

Orme K. Daronnat

Orme K. Daronnat, Case Officer

COMMENTS: CO dropped by to see Subject and informed him that we had been informed that if Subject was still interested and could swing an immigration visa to South America we had authority to pay his way to SA and provide monetary support up to 125.00 per month until he is able to establish himself. Subject was quite surprised and pleased and wanted to know long he would receive the montjly payment. CO told him that this had been left up to CO's discretion who assureddSubject/h that as long he as he diligently applied himself to finding work and was not too choosy he would continue to to receive financial support.

CO and Subject agreed that Columbia seems to be the best choice. CO told Subject to go to the Columbian Consulate, Am Hauptbahnhof 10 and get as mach information as possible regarding immigration. He will attempt to find out if his processing can be done herein FF/M or if it will be necessary to go to Hamburg.

Subject was told that after he gets to SA, CO will maintain contact through the mail or someone //// in SA will maintain contact with him by letter drop.

Memo to the File WIROGUE

On 5 Feb 63 CO went to Bonn to talk with OCA re the WIROGUE case and the BfV request for information on him.

CO discussed the case with KUBARK Staffer Clarence Schmidt (true name) and explained that it is true that a Georg Sanders processed through Camp King for his political recognition, but that his name, story submitted for his recognition, etc., were complete fabrications concocted by Camp King to ensure that WIROGUE receives his political recognition and Reiseausweis. Moreover since it is a fabrication that means that there are no reports of any kind which can be passed to the BfV. Finally it was explained by CO that since Subj is an agent (or rather was) and not a normal defector he of course did not go through Stage 1 and 2 processing at Cabezone and therefore there are no routine reports here that could be passed to the BfV.

Schmidt answered that the reason the BfV made an inquiry is that because subjs statement for his recognition indicated that he defected from the Soviet Union and read like a report of someone who ~~was being~~ debriefed by Cabezone. Moreover the story submitted for his recognition seemed so weak that it immediately drew the attention of the BfV , the German organization responsible for the security of West Germany.

Mr Schmidt then went into a long explanation of the function of OCA and its relationship to the rest of the Intelligence (US) Community and the BfV. He stated that as the sole coordinating body for the entire ~~US~~ AIS community OCA is the sole office for liaising with the BfV and that any matter of interest of any component of the AIS community must be handled by OCA, whether it be written or oral. It is therefore shown in the present case ~~that~~ that since the BfV requested info on a Georg Sanders it sent the request to OCA with the realization that OCA would coordinate the matter with all the AIS components and moreover the answer passed to BfV would not be a KUBARK one (even though the BfV liaison people know OCA is primarily KUBARK) but a coordinated AIS one. It is for the above reason that OCA is very disturbed by the activity of Mr John Willms of Camp King who throughout the years has repeatedly refused to clear with OCA and handled any business he had with the BfV directly with the BfV and usually with the Chief of the BfV. CO had explained that even before he brought up the BfV inquiry on Sanders with Willms, Willms mentioned that he had already made an appointment tto talk with the Chief of the BfV and thus would take up the matter as a service to us. Schmidt answered that Willms uses these ruses as excuses to go to Bonn and butter up the Chief of the BfV.

In any event Schmidt stated that since he received the inquiry from the BfV he is obligated to answer it and in order to keep

the BfV out of the case will inform it that Subj is of continuing operational interest to AIS. He requested that CO send him a cable stating that Subj is of ops interest and that it is contemplated that he will be resettled outside of Germany. This cable was sent to Bonn on 6 Feb 1963.

CO, upon return from Bonn, reported the above with Mr Lyack, Chief, Cabezone, who stated that though there is an agreement between the services and OCA, the Generals in Heidelberg back Mr Willms in his personal relations with the German services and thus this battle which has been going on for years will probably continue for several more years. In any event if the matter of Willms versus OCA comes up again it is strongly urged that Chief, Cabezone be queried as soon as possible.

David R Reinbold
david r reinbold

S-E-C-R-E-T

REPORT ON CONTACT WITH AGENT OR DEFECTOR

SUBJECT: ZIROGUE

DATE: 31 Jan. 1963

TIME: 1100

PLACE: Kuhwaldstr.

Orme K. Daronnat, Case Officer

COMMENTS: CO dropped in to see Subject and found him busy with one of his inventions. He was paid subsistance and given cigarettes and coffee. Subject was told that there was no news regarding his immigration. CO promised to drop by on Thursday the 7th.

14-00000

SECRET

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

29 January 1963

SUBJECT: WIROGUE

On this date George List and the undersigned discussed CO's plans and thinking regarding WIROGUE's immigration to South America. Case Officer explained that since Subject is an exceptional case and not a bona fide refugee, we will not be able to take advantage of the normal immigration channels without taking the chance of being involved in fraud. Case Officer further explained that since WIROGUE's contact with the Consulate of his choice will not in any way be controlled by us, this immigration attempt will be a one shot operation and if it fails, we will not have a second chance because if he is turned down for immigration, any subsequent attempts he makes to immigrate will bring to light the fact that he had previously applied for immigration to another country. It is essential therefore that we plan for every contingency. Case Officer feels, based on HARVARD's experience, that when WIROGUE applies for immigration he will be required to give

(1) the name and address of his present employer and probably the name of his supervisor and telephone number.

(2) what type of work he has been doing;

(3) proof that he will be able to support himself for a minimum of two years at the rate of $125 a month.

(4) proof of his professional qualifications.

(5) birth certificate.

(6) detailed information regarding his employment and residence addresses in the Georgian SSR

(7) details of the war-time military service.

Police good conduct certificate

Case Officer said that early next week he will meet with Wagner and Willms of the 513th and explain the above. If it is possible he will get them to agree to provide the details of (1) above in the event the Consulate should call as part of the routine immigration processing. (2) above will be taken care of in the same manner. Regarding (3), Headquarters has given us authority to expend up to $3,000 and Case Officer will ~~apprise~~ inform 513th of this. They will be asked to provide a letter if required, stating that Subject has been associated with them (whatever cover organization they wish to use) since his defection in July '62 and has roughly $3,000 in salary and bonuses being held for him. Regarding (4) whether or not is is adviseable to provide Subject with proof of his professional qualifications will be discussed with the 513th. (5) above, a birth certificate will probably not be necessary since so many defectors do not have these documents with them. Information on employment and residences will be worked up by the Case Officer from past defector's BARs and with material available to SR 6. (6) above - this information may also be acquired through facilities of SR 6.

After discussions with the 513th, Case Officer will tell WIROGUE that we have been informed by Headquarters that if Subject still desires to immigrate to South America and is successful in immigrating, we have authority to provide financial assistance during the transistion period up to $125 a month. Since Case Officer knows WIROGUE, the next question will be, "How long will I receive this $125 a month?" Case Officer will reply, "Until you become satisfactorily established or we have

reason to believe that you are not sincerely trying to establish yourself." Case Officer will tell him, ~~but only if absolutely necessary,~~ that ~~Subject~~ he could count upon a year's support, if it were necessary.

Orme K. Daronnat
ORME K. DARONNAT

REPORT ON CONTACT WITH AGENT OR DEFECTOR

SUBJECT: WIROGUE

DATE: 16 January 1963

TIME: 1100

PLACE:

COMMENTS:

ORME K. DARONNAT, Case Officer

Case Officer dropped by to see Subject and paid him subsistence.

Subject's morale is high, but he would like to get some word soon on what is to be done with him. He was told that we had quired headquarters and asked them to advise as soon as possible and that there was nothing more we could do for the present.

7B-SANDERS, Geo

Bob:

A trace of EGMA-25083, 16 Jan 63, was NEGATIVE. John sent copies of the dispatch to DRC and CAT.

Attached is a copy of HARVARD's reply which states KUBARK interest.

Potential "missed traced" due to no carding although Subject has been known to KUBARKERs since August 28, 1962.

This result failure to card alias of WIROUGE. HQS. will now card Sanders as though true name, further compounding folly. Obviously, someone forgot to card alias of WIROUGE & records should be corrected.

J.M.Q.

REPORT ON CONTACT WITH AGENT OR DEFECTOR

SUBJECT: WIROGUE

DATE: 10 January 1963

TIME: 1130

PLACE: 51 Kuhwaldstr.

ORME K. DARONNAT , Case Officer

COMMENTS:

Case Officer picked up Subject, took him downtown and had lunch with him. Subject is in good spirits but would still like to receive word one way or the other of what will happen to him in the future. Case Officer told him that we had sent out a cable requesting an answer to our proposals.

S E C R E T

9 January 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: WIROGUE

Case Officer received a letter from Chuck Pettit, addressed to WIROGUE (George Sanders), Hohemarkstr. 145. Case Officer opened the letter and found it to be from a Lt. Zircle of the Transportation Corps. The Lt. mentioned that he and his friend had enjoyed their conversation with Subject at the Bahnhof a short time ago and had found him very interesting. The Lt. said he received a great deal of pleasure from meeting people such as Subject with such interesting backgrounds.

He suggested that he and Subject meet for dinner in the near future.

Case Officer took th letter to Bob Bullock, told him a little bit about Subject's past and suggested that something be done to prevent the Lt. from continuing his friendship with Subject, since Case Officer felt that WIROGUE would probably use the Lt. for whatever he could get out of him. Bullock said he would have CID contact the Lt. and tell him to lay off for his own good. Bullock promised to find out if the Lt. had given Subject his address and to advise him that if he should run into Subject, he should not mention having written a letter.

Orme K. Daronnat
ORME K. DARONNAT

S E C R E T

14-00000

S-E-C-R-E-T

REPORT ON CONTACT WITH AGENT OR DEFECTOR

SUBJECT: WIROGUE

DATE: 3 January 1963

TIME: 1515

PLACE: Kuhwaldstr. 55

ORME K. DARONNAT , Case Officer

COMMENTS:

Case Officer dropped by to see Subject and pay him subsistence to 19 January. Subject is in good spirits and does not seem as restless as he usually is. He confided to Case Officer that he is hoping he won't have to do any running around regarding his immigration as long as the weather stays as bad as it is. He seems to be reasonably satisfied with his lot in life and only asked that the Case Officer drop by a little more often if possible because he gets lonely.

S-E-C-R-E-T

#52 Elbe Strasse
Frankfurt a. Main

3 January 1963

Mr. Georg Sanders
145 Hoenmark Str.
Oberursel
Frankfurt a. Main

Dear Mr. Sanders:

Just wanted to drop you this line to tell you again how much I enjoyed our conversation the other evening at the Bahnhof. My greatest experiences in Germany are the different people I meet, and it is always very pleasant to talk with someone such as yourself who has such an interesting background.

My friend felt rather silly at his attempted joke. The next time he either will have less to drink or will think more before clowning!

It would be a pleasure to see you again during my tour of duty in Frankfurt. Maybe if you have a free hour or so in the future you would want to have another supper in the Bahnhof!

Sincerely,

William D. Zirkle

William D. Zirkle
2/Lt, TC

MEMO ROUTING SLIP — NEVER USE FOR APPROVALS, DISAPPROVALS, CONCURRENCES, OR SIMILAR ACTIONS

1 NAME OR TITLE: DRC (Murray)
ORGANIZATION AND LOCATION
2
3
4

WIROGUE

INITIALS / DATE

CIRCULATE / COORDINATION / FILE / INFORMATION / NECESSARY ACTION / NOTE AND RETURN / SEE ME / SIGNATURE

REMARKS: Bill: We have handled this with Lt. Zirkle with no trouble at all —

Bob Bullock

FROM: NAME OR TITLE
ORGANIZATION AND LOCATION
DATE: 1 7 Jan
TELEPHONE

DD FORM 95

Lt. William D. Zirkle
U. S. Army Trans Center
Frankfurt a. Main
ElbeStr #52

Herrn
Georg Sanders

Frankfurt a. Main - Oberursel

HoemarkStr #145

S-E-C-R-E-T

REPORT ON CONTACT WITH AGENT OR DEFECTOR

SUBJECT: WIROGUE

DATE: 19 December 1962

TIME: 1030

PLACE: 51 Kuhwaldstr.

ORME K. DARONNAT, Case Officer

COMMENTS:

Case Officer dropped in to deliver some Christmas cheer to Subject and gave him his Reiseausweis and Anmeldebestatigung. His HARVARD identity document was picked up.

Subject told Case Officer he had the feeling that Headquarters would advise us to turn him loose without any additional help from us and he was worrying because it would be difficult for him to get a job and apartment on very short notice. Case Officer told him that we are aware of this and that if it is recommended that he be resettled on the economy we are not in the habit of throwing people out in the street and that we would do everything we could to help him become integrated.

Subject was paid subsistence for two weeks. Case Officer promised to try to drop by the end of next week.

From time to time Subject tries to find out if Case Officer knows the details concerning Subject's past work for us and the reasons for our insistance that he was blown in the Congo. (A fact which he does not believe and therefore feels that the relationship was discontinued for other reasons.) Case Officer told Subject that he did not know and did not wish to know the details since in our job we are only told what is necessary for us to resettle the people for whom we are responsible.

SECRET

S-E-C-R-E-T

REPORT ON CONTACT WITH AGENT OR DEFECTOR

SUBJECT: WIROGUE

DATE: 28 November 1962

TIME: 1000

PLACE: 51 Kuhwaldstr.

Orme K. Daronnat

ORME K. DARONNAT, Case Officer

COMMENTS:

Case Officer dropped by to see Subject, who seems to be in good spirits and busy making preparations to make application for a patent on one of his brain-storms.

Subject was told that the details of his case had been submitted to Headquarters, that we were now prepared to move based on Headquarter's advise. Subject was told that we can only wait for the answer from Headquarters.

Subject has requested a German typewriter which will be delivered to him some time this week.

SECRET

S-E-C-R-E-T

REPORT ON CONTACT WITH AGENT OR DEFECTOR

SUBJECT: WIROGUE

DATE: 21 November 1962

TIME: 1000

PLACE: 51 Kuhwaldstr.

ORME K. DARONNAT Case Officer

COMMENTS:

Dale informed Case Officer that he had taken clothing to Subject and had paid him subsistence as Case Officer had requested. He said that he had promised Subject that one of us would be by around the same time. He informed Subject that he could buy a scarf, a hat and a pair of shoes and we would pick up the tab.

Subject seems to be in good spirits but is eager to be on his way to South America or somewhere.

S E C R E T

14-00000

S-E-C-R-E-T

REPORT ON CONTACT WITH AGENT OR DEFECTOR

SUBJECT: WIROGUE

DATE: 16 November 1962

TIME: 1230

PLACE: 51 Kuhwaldstr.

ORME K. DARONNAT, Case Officer

COMMENTS:

Case Officer picked up Subject and took him downtown, bought him lunch and then bought him several items of clothing which he badly needed. Subject was greatly pleased ~~and~~ although he cannot understand why we are doing so much for him. Case Officer explained that he is receiving nothing more than any other case what we are asked to help. Case Officer said that we were told originally by Headquarters to help Subject in any way that we reasonably could and that we with the cooperation of Headquarters are doing just that. Case Officer said that as far as he knows now, Subject will be helped to immigrate to South America and that we hope to send a dispatch to Headquarters explaining Subject's case as it now stands and we hope to receive soonest Headquarter's advice as to the future course of action we will take regarding Subject. Case Officer said that he hopes to be in a position within a week or two to advise Subject as to what we can and hope to do for him.

Case Officer said that in the final analysis if we do not help Subject to immigrate and he is turned loose on the economy, we would not throw him into the street, that he would be given a period of time in which to find a job and an apartment and that it is usually our procedure to help financially, at least the first month's rent and an additional subsistence payment until he receives his first paycheck. Subject was greatly relieved to hear this.

S-E-C-R-E-T

S-E-C-R-E-T

REPORT ON CONTACT WITH AGENT OR DEFECTOR

SUBJECT: WIROGUE

DATE: 14 November 1962

TIME: 1100

PLACE: 51 Kuhwaldstr.

ORMS K. DARONNAT, Case Officer

COMMENTS:

Case Officer dropped in to see Subject and pay him weekly subsistence. Subject was extremely nervous and very upset. He said that the apartment is so quite that it is impossible for him to do any work on his inventions. There is no gas stove so that he can solder, no telephone and the only clothes that he has are summer clothes which he was wearing when he came to us from the Congo.

Case Officer told him that we would try to get something out this week and hoped to receive some indication from Headquarters as to our next step. Subject begged Case Officer to come by as often as possible so he would have someone to talk to. Case Officer rpomised to try to return on Friday, 16 November.

S-E-C-R-E-T

S-E-C-R-E-T

REPORT ON CONTACT WITH AGENT OR DEFECTOR

SUBJECT: WIROGUE

DATE: 9 November 1962

TIME: 1100

PLACE: Ostendstr. 1, Apt. 9

ORME K. DARONNAT , Case Officer

COMMENTS:

Case Officer dropped by to tell Subject that security advised us to move him before 1700 today. Case Officer told him he would be by after 1330 to pick him up.

Case Officer picked up Subject at 1400 and moved him to 51 Kuhwaldstr, top floor. Subject asked if he could unpack and spread out. Case Officer informed him that this apartment would also be given up, but he did not known when. He advised Subject not to spread out too far.

S-E-C-R-E-T

S-E-C-R-E-T

REPORT ON CONTACT WITH AGENT OR DEFECTOR

SUBJECT: WIROGUE

DATE: 25 October 1962

TIME:

PLACE: Ostendstr. 1 Apt. 9

ORME K. DARONNAT, Case Officer

COMMENTS:

Case Officer dropped by to see Subject and pay him subsistence for the week. He was advised that our legal department would possibly recommend a patent attorney if and when he needed one. He replied that he already had had an attorney recommended to him by a contact he had made during the course of developing his invention. Case Officer asked him for the names of the contacts which he had made and he gave Case Officer the following information.

He said he has made the acquaintance of a salesman representative for several factories specializing in small electrical devices. The mans name is Wilhelm Salzmann, whose address is Frankfurt/Main, am Tiergarten 52, telephone 492251. Subject said that this person had recommended a patent attorney by the name of Wilhelm Reichel, a Dr. Ing. Patentanwalt, Frankfurt/Main, Parkstr. 13, telephone 559165.

Subject told Case Officer that if he is lucky and his invention is successful prior to any definite arrangements we make for his immigration to South America, he will leave our custody and probably stay right here in Frankfurt. He said that he is aware he has commited himself to go to South America and will do so but all that he wishes to do if immediate success of his invention is not forthcoming, is to get a patent on his invention so he can negotiate at a later date from South America.

Case Officer feels that this is about the best we can expect from Subject. Case Officer has discussed this situation regarding the patent with John Morrison of the legal staff, who says that he will at least try to find out if this patent attorney is qualified and successful.

NOTE: Case Officer has learned that the patent laws in Germany are somewhat peculiar in that a patent attorney is a technical qualified man who can obtain patents on subjects in which he has specialized and for which he has received a specialized education but he is not an attorney in the sense that he can deal with any legal questions which arise in the course of patent procedures or litigation in patent matters. Normally, an individual who intends to get a patent will hire an attorney who will contact a patent attorney. Between the two of them they can handle all problems and procedures involving a patent. This also can be worked in reverse.

14-00000

S-E-C-R-E-T

REPORT ON CONTACT WITH AGENT OR DEFECTOR

SUBJECT: WIROGUE

DATE: 16 October 1962

TIME: 1000

PLACE: Ostendstr. 1, Apt. 9

ORME K. DARONNAT, Case Officer

COMMENTS:

Case Officer dropped in and paid Subject one-weeks subsistence.

He is still buzy with his invention and is firmly convinced that he will make a million dollars. Subject seems perfectly content to stay in our custody and has not mentioned his proposed immigration to South America. It is obvious that he wants to finish his invention and try to sell it. If he is unsuccessful, Case Officer feels that he will probably want to immigrate immediately.

SECRET

S-E-C-R-E-T

REPORT ON CONTACT WITH AGENT OR DEFECTOR

SUBJECT: WIROGUE

DATE: 10 October 1962

TIME: 1030

PLACE: Ostendstr. 1, Apt. 9

Orme K. Daronnat
ORME K. DARONNAT, Case Officer

COMMENTS:

Case Officer dropped in and paid Subject 150 DM subsistence. He was told that we had finally received his Reiseausweis which means that for the first time in many years, he has legal documentation. The way is now clear for him to immigrate to South America.

He was told that Case Officer will send a cable to Headquarters, informing them as to the status of Subject's documentation and propose that steps be taken to begin Subject's processing for South America. Case Officer said that he had several ideas as to how this should be done but in the final analysis would have to defer to Headquarters decision.

Subject asked if that meant he would be leaving soon. Case Officer told him it was his opinion that he would still be here in December.

Subject seems extremely content and satisfied ~~at the present, at almost~~ with the status quo.

74-00000

S-E-C-R-E-T

REPORT ON CONTACT WITH AGENT OR DEFECTOR

SUBJECT: WIROGUE

DATE: 3 October 1962

TIME: 1100

PLACE: Ostendstr. 1 Apt 9

ORMS K. DARONNAT , Case Officer

COMMENTS:

CO dropped by to see Subject and paid him his weekly subsistence. Subject is happily engrossed in his latest invention and no longer seems impatient to leave HARVARD hands. Case Officer told Subject that we had received his Beschluss which indicates that the German authorities will issue him a Reiseausweiss. He was told that next week Case Officer will notify Headquarters that his documentation has been received based on his story that he is a recent refugee. We will further advise them that unless they have objections, we will start his processing for South America possibly with the sponsorship of one of the refugge organizations.

Subject agreed to this approach although Case Officer believes that he is hoping he will succeed in making himself financially independent by selling one of his inventions. If this should happen, Case Officer is sure that Subject will ask for his documentation and leave HARVARD housing and go on his own.

14-00000

S-E-C-R-E-T

REPORT ON CONTACT WITH AGENT OR DEFECTOR

SUBJECT: ZIROGUE

DATE: 17 September 1962

TIME: 1600

PLACE: Ostendstr. 1:Apt.9

Orme K. Daronnat, Case Officer

Orme K. Daronnat

COMMENTS:

CO dropped in to see Subject and pay him subsistance. He is very enthusiastic about his inventions and since he is occupied is reasonably happy. CO ~~proposed to~~ promised to drop in later in the week.

21 September 1962

CO dropped in to see Subject to tell him that we were now reasonably certain that he would receive political recognition and his Reiseausweis. He was told that we are making good progress acquiring the information necessary for immigration and that soon he could start his processing. Subject is so wrapped up in his inventions that he seemed hardly to hear what CO was saying. CO sat him down and went over the events leading up to the present; that he had come to us for a job and when that had not been forthcoming had stated that his ambition was to be legalized and get citizenship by immigrating to a SA country. He was reminded that that is what we are striving to do but that we at this point are not sure how the immigration will take place. He was told that Hdqtrs may require that he immigrate on his own with us supplying the plane ticket and nothing more or he may possibly be helped by a refugee organization. CO said he did not know if or what kind of financial assistance would be given him. Subject said that he is grateful and wants to do whatever we desire

(over)

S-E-C-R-E-T

REPORT ON CONTACT WITH AGENT OR DEFECTOR

SUBJECT: WIROGUE

DATE: 11 13 Sept. 1962

TIME: 1030

PLACE: Ostendstr. 1, Apt. 9

Orme K. Daronnat, Case Officer

Orme K. Daronnat

COMMENTS:

CO dropped in to see Subject and found him all hopped up about his latest invention. He prefeerred not to discuss it with CO but says that he is so sure that it is a money maker that he intends to apply for a German patent as soon as he works out all the details. CO told him that he should hold off as long as possible but in any event he should remember that his name is Georg Sanders and that any business he conducts should be done using his Hohemarkstr. address. 145.

CO may be wrong but he feels that Subject is agreeing to immigrate to S.A. only in the hope that we will provide him with a stake of some kind.

14-00000

S-E-C-R-E-T

REPORT ON CONTACT WITH AGENT OR DEFECTOR

SUBJECT: WIROGUE

DATE: 5 September 1962

TIME: 1100

PLACE: Osterdstr. 1, Apt. 9

Orme K. Daronnat

Orme K. Daronnat, Case Officer

COMMENTS:

CO dropped by to see Subject and found him working on his latest invention. He has given up working on the device originally proposed by CO since he does not have sufficient tools and because some ~~ttt~~ of the parts ~~are~~ must be ordered from the US. CO encourages him as long as it keeps him busy and helps to pass the time.

Subject has an extremely inventive mind and has explained several of his ideas to CO. They would appear to have commercial value. Unfortunately Subject has neither the money to develop them nor is he in a position to get involved with patents or manufacturers at the present time.

He seems reasonably happy with his present status but CO anticipates a hairy situation if upon applying for immigration to a SA country, the processing period takes a long time. Subject finds that

14-00000

Memo for the Record

28 August 1962

CO and Al Ph. ~~///~~ met with Geo. L to discuss the Wirogue situation and to inform him what was being done or planned re Wirogue's resettlement.

Al reviewed the situation as it now stood and explained that Hdqrtrs proposal that Subject be issued a backstopped Fremdenpass was completely unsatisfactory since it would not stand up under anything but the most casual investigation. It was explained that Camp King had been ~~///~~ informed of only the necesary details of Wirogues problem and had agreed that the approach should be cover story making Rogue a recent defector, an interview and political recognition. Geo. L agreed that this seemed to be the proper step and gave us the go ahead.

CO suggested that we have AFRF make official inquiry at the various SA Embassyesand Consulates for detailed material giving immigration requirements. This is deemed necessary because the information is not normally given out over the phone and Rogue can be ~~/~~trusted to give CO only that information which will serve his purpose. He is not above telling us that an immigrant musthave $ 5000.00 to be considered, etc. It is very important that Rogue have the right answers when he applies and is interviewed for Immigration. Geo. L agreed to CO's suggestions and proposed that CO have AFRF get started on this project soonest.

1400

Wirogue was taken to Camp King where he was 1st briefed on his story and then successfully interviewed. It is possible that Rogue will be completely documented within 2 or 3 weeks.

30 August

CO met with Gus E and Jack R and told them we were in need of detailed SA immigration requirements. ~~///~~

They agreed to get out an official inquiry to all the consulates and Embassys and attempt to find out the following:

What documents are needed
What professions are indemand
How long is required for immigration processing
Does the immigrant need a certain amount of funds
Is a sponsor necessary or helpfull
What is the residence requirement for citizenship
What are the quota restrictions
Are there SA government agencies or private agencies who will help the Immigrant get started
etc

Note: Rogue has already told CO that he cannot go to Argentina because he has "friends" there who would gladly turn him in to the authorities or make trouble for him in any way they could. Rogue prefers Vuenesuela if he has a choice.

S-E-C-R-E-T

REPORT ON CONTACT WITH AGENT OR DEFECTOR

SUBJECT: WIROGUE

DATE: 15 Aug. 1962

TIME: 1100

PLACE: Ostendstr. 1, Apt. 9

Crme K. Daronnat, Case Officer

COMMENTS: CO picked up Subject and took him to lunch in the country ~~near Neu~~ Isenburg. Subject has been extremely edgy lately and it was felt by CO that a relaxing meal and 2 or 3 hours conversation might have a salubrious effect.

CO mentioned to Subject that if he were interested we might be able to find a radio or something along that line for him to build. Subject was very enthusiastic suggested that we get started soonest.

Subject was dropped off at his apartment and CO promised to come by as soon as he could find something to occupy Subject's time.

Subject was told that Hdqtrs had suggested Argentine for resettlement because they had no quota restrictions and were in need of technicians. Subject said that Argentine was out of the question since he had acquaintances there who would be happy to stir up any kind of trouble they possible could.

Subject suggests that he go to SA on a tourist visa. According to him it would be much easier after his arrival to apply for immigration since he already would be there. This reason is quite valid and sensible but CO knows that Subject has 2 quite different reasons for making this suggestion. 1. With a tourist visa he has visions of having us finance him from country to country until he finds exactly what pleases him and, 2. He figures that with a tourist visa he can return to Europe without having committed himself irrevocably to immigration statuswith all it's attendant responsibilities for settling ~~down~~ down, etc.

It is also obvious to CO that we cannot trust Subject to make inquiries himself at the various SA Consulates because he will tell us only those details which he wants us to know and unfortunately we hav eno way of checking since the Consulates will not give out information re immigration over the phone.

When the time comes CO feels that we may be able to get the information we need by working through AFRF.

Subject prefers Venezuela.

S-E-C-R-E-T

REPORT ON CONTACT WITH AGENT OR DEFECTOR

SUBJECT: WIROGUE

DATE: 8 August 1962

TIME: 1500

PLACE: Osterzstr. 1, Apt. 9

Orme K. Daronnat, Case Officer

Tele 492813

COMMENTS: Harvard CO and Al P. from TSS went to see Subject and informed him that Hdqtrs wishes his resettlement to be accomplished on the basis of documents as legal as possible. He was told that we will start the action necessary to get him a Fremdenpass and we hope a Reiseausweis. We explained that we must work very carefully and thouroughly that when he applies for a visa he must be prepared to give all the right answers since the SA consulates and Embassies do not give out immigration material without discussing the matter with the interested individual.

Subject is a bit sceptical that ~~all~~ everything can be backstopped but is willing to play ball. Al took some preliminary informationfrom Subject and will discuss our problem with Camp King. CK has indicated that they might be able to help us get Subject resettled, particularly in Chile.

Subject is becoming extremely edgy and Harvard CO is hoping that that this case will start moving soon.

14-00000

S-E-C-R-E-T

REPORT ON CONTACT WITH AGENT OR DEFECTOR

SUBJECT: WIROGUE

DATE: 1 August 1962

TIME:

PLACE:

Omer K. Davonat, Case Officer

COMMENTS:

1 August 1962 – Subsistance paid.

CO visited Subj at his apt and found him getting very restless over the delay in his South America processing. He stated he does not want to continue to receive support from us but wants to get someplace where he can start working and be on his own.

Subj stated that he called the German firm which expressed an interest in his going to the Congo and was told to have Geduld. He stated in very clear terms that he is tired of having Geduld and hopes that something will soon happen.

He mentioned again that he does not want to have the name dePaneshkhet. CO told him that when we get the go ahead on a SAmerican country we will discuss the whole document picture and related matters.

14-00000

S-E-C-R-E-T

REPORT ON CONTACT WITH AGENT OR DEFECTOR

SUBJECT: [illegible]

DATE: 25 July 1962

TIME: 1000

PLACE: [illegible]str 1/9

[illegible], Case Officer

COMMENTS:

CO visited Subj at his apt and paid him DM 100 subsistence for the period 29 July through 4 Aug.

Subj was told that a cable was received from Hqs indicating that the people are definitely thinking about his resettlement in South America and wanted to make sure whether or not he had a preference. That was why, it was explained to Subj, that CO called on 24 July and inquired whether or not he had this preference.

Subj mentioned that he had thought seriously about his name on his phony Austrian passport and concluded that if at all possible he would like to retain the name Rainer. CO mentioned that under no circumstances would it be Rainer and was glad when Subj didnot push the point. Subj mentioned however that when it is certain where he is going he will bring up the matter again.

To the list of documents he has previously claimed he needs (under his new identity) Subj added the International Drivers License.

Subj was most concerned about his future and asked all kind of questions to ascertain that everything will be laid on when he goes to South America. He brought up the matter of the officials in the S. American country [illegible] whether checking with the Austrians. CO replied that if anything ever comes up, the officials will not check with the Austrians but with the pertinent South American officials who will have been informed by us to make his entry and life in the new country a possibility. Subj seemed to buy this but expressed the fact that something could go wrong.

Before CO left Subj Subj informed him that he will go around to the Venezuelan, Chilean and Colombian Consulates and request tourist information.

14-00000

WIROGUE, former REDSOX Agent Candidate and AF Division Agent, has been quitclaimed and resettled on the local economy. This dispatch covers the WIROGUE case from May 1962 to March 1964.

Subject arrived in FRANKFURT/MAIN on 22 May 1962 and immediately made telephone contact with CABEZONE. He had been guaranteed a meeting with a Fran KUBARK representative who, he had been told, would explore KUBARK employment possibilities for him. He in the meantime would be attempting to market a telephone answering device which he had invented, and conduct an investigation into the disappearance of 30 million francs which had been misappropriated by members of the Congolese Defense Ministry. KUBARK's reasons for establishing contact were dictated, however, by the need to relieve Subject of his KUBARK supplied false Austrian passport in the name of Reiner, the need to institute or suggest a course of action which would encourage him to establish himself as a contributing member of society and, above all, prevent his return to the Congo.

Subject was met by Stephen R. LACKLEN and Roscoe MOSIEN and put up in a safehouse. He was relieved of his documents under the pretext that they were to be photographed and he would not need them for the time being since he would be given an identity document for use during the period of time he would be in KUBARK custody. LACKLEN explained that as an administrative officer he was interested only in taking care of his immediate needs but soon however he would be introduced to one who's business would be to work with him in an attempt to resolve his problems.

Since it had been decided that Subject was primarily a resettlement problem, Orme K. DARONNAT of HARVARD was introduced to Subject. DARONNAT told Subject that he would be working with him during his stay in Frankfurt while we were awaiting word on whether or not his services were needed by the Government. Subject stated that his greatestwish was to work for the "Company". If this was not to be, he hoped he would be helped to legalize and immigrate to South America. He emphasized his obligation to complete his mission for the C.D.F. and claimed also he had to return to the Congo to conclude his contract even if we decided to emplo him. C. O. told him our first order of business was to establish the need for his services and in the meantime he could attempt to market his invention.

HARVARD needed time to establish Headquarters interest in the amount and type of assistance Subject should be given. Also he was still an unknown quantity, restless, and from early cable traffic a potential troublemaker. In view of these considerations we were anxious to make his stay in Frankfurt reasonably pleasant and reduce his desire to return to the Congo; therefore, he was provided with subsistence and confortable quarters.

DARONNAT introduced David E. COULLIARD (MKTOPAZ) explaining to Subject that we would be wise to discuss documentation for him since a long time might elapse before we had the answer to Subject's possible employment with us and if the answer was negative, we should be prepared to take steps to legalize him. COULLIARD explained the merits of a Fremdenpass and a Reiseausweis; i.e., a Fremdenpass could be obtained without much difficulty but control and security would be limited to the time Subject remained registered at the place from which the Fremdenpass was issued. Therefore, the Fremdenpass might well be a short range solution unless Subject could get an immigration visa to desired country of resettlement in a short time. On the other hand the issuance of a Reiseausweis could completely legalize Subject, but would have to be issued on the basis of a false defection story and should not be done unless absolutely necessary. Subject stated that he hated Germans and no matter what happened would not stay in Germany. He suggested that he be helped to immigrate to the U.S., Canada, England, Australia, etc. C. O. told him that with his criminal record of arrest and imprisonment in France immigration to other than S.A. was out of the question and even this was in doubt. He stated if KUBARK employment was not possible he would hope to get legal documentation in the name of de Panaskhet (his brother's name) and take up legal residence somewhere.

By this time (June) HARVARD C.O. had an inkling that Subject was not eager to return to the Congo but surmised that his nuisance value might be such that he could parlay his position into something better. HARVARD C.O. felt that Subject's dislike for the Germans was real but was emphasized by him in order to benefit as much as possible from a prolongation of his new association with KUBARK. He also stated that he was willing to discharge any responsibility to the Congolese by mail, thereby confirming C.O.'s suspicion that he did not in fact want to return to the Congo and was only interested in prolonging his stay in FF/M and benefiting therefrom.

In July 1962 Headquarters advised HARVARD to provide Subject with resettlement assistance including help in immigrating to South America. Consequently, he was told that although we appreciated his past service the economy drive in Washington precluded employing him in any capacity. He was told that we were authorized to help him realize his stated desire to immigrate to S.A. but that we would not be able to "wave a magic wand" and have him settled there with a job and a rosy future. He was told we would help him in whatever areas we could but he would be expected to apply himself to the problem and drop all plans to return to the Congo.

Subject at this point was so discouraged by his inability to sell his invention, the realization that his services were not needed by KUBARK and weeks of inactivity that he willingly agreed to forego returning to the Congo and give up all documentation in the name of Reiner if something could be done to give him hope for the future.

Headquarters had recommended that Subject be resettled on the basis of a backstopped Fremdenpass; however, Clarance W. LEIBROCK (MKTOPAZ) and DARONNAT after much discussion of the relative merits of the types of documentation available, decided that only a Reiseausweis would stand up under the investigation of immigration authorities and in addition, it was felt that there was no guarantee Subject would be going to South America. Therefore, if he were required to stay in Germany for a prolonged period of time, it would be best to provide him with complete FEDREP recognition processing resulting in a Reiseausweis. A subsequent discussion with ODIBEX Camp King reps confirmed this reasoning and, with the concurrence of Acting Chief AD/FI, Subject was briefed by Camp King representatives and then interviewed for political recognition. He received political recognition on the basis of a fabricated story in which he purported to be a Georgian who defected from East Berlin while with a tourist group.

HARVARD felt that progress was now being made but a temporary setback resulted from a query initiated in December 1962 by CAVATA to OCA Liaison Officer Bonn requesting full traces, interrogation reports and all information available on Subject. David R. REINBOLD of HARVARD informed OCA by cable and in a subsequent visit to Bonn that Subject's name, George SANDERS, story submitted for recognition, etc. were complete fabrications to insure that WIROGUE received political recognition and a Reiseausweis. It was explained that WIROGUE

was strictly a HARVARD agent resettlement case of no AIS ops interest and not a routine CABEZONE case. OCA stated that the political recognition interview story had naturally drawn the interest and attention of CAVATA.

OCA advised REINBOLD that CAVATA would be kept out of the case by being told Subject was of continuing AIS ops interest and HARVARD could go about its resettlement efforts.

Subject by this time had agreed to immigrate to any South American country with the exception of Argentina, where he claimed he had acquaintances who were not kindly disposed toward him. At first Subject suggested that he go on a tourist visa and apply for immigration status after his arrival. Although this suggestion was quite sensible and valid DARONNAT knew that his reasons were: 1) with a tourist visa, he had visions of having KUBARK finance him from country to country until he found exactly what would please him, and 2) he knew that with a tourist visa he could return to Europe without having committed himself irrevocably to immigration status with all its attendant responsibilities.

Available South American immigration data indicated that a prospective immigrant would have to have personal qualifications sufficient to make him an attractive prospect plus proof of financial solvency sufficient to provide self-support at the rate of $125 per month for two years. Headquarters approved the expenditure of $3,000 for this purpose and discussions with MKTOPAZ and Camp King resolved the necessary documentation problems.

Fully documented and armed with the assurance that there would be financial assistance available during his first months in South America, Subject applied at the local Colombian Consulate for permission to immigrate. HARVARD had hoped that letters of solvency and letters of recommendation would be sufficient to enable Subject to process with a minimum of red tape. This was not to be and Subject was informed he could only immigrate by processing through the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM).

This problem was discussed with a cleared official from Refugee Migration Section AMCONGEN, Munich, and the Chief of CAMANTILLA. HARVARD was informed that European refugees immigrating to South America are processed through ICEM thereby eliminating the need for individual countries to maintain immigration offices and welfare staffs. Unfortunately, since

ICEM is responsible for the immigration processing, it is determined to pass only high level types and, therefore, conducts stiff security investigations and gives detailed interviews and job testing to all prospective immigrants.

By now it was apparant that if the disappointments and frustrations connected with this case were ever to end a reappraisel must be made to decide whether or not to go ahead and subject WIROGUE to several possibly very searching interviews. There was also the possibility he would be interviewed in Russian (practically non-existant) and Georgian (less than fluent). With these language deficiencies we knew he would be immediately suspect if interviewed by any recent refugee from the Soviet Union. We were hampered by not being able to insure Subject's smooth processing through ICEM, and by the fact that if we did help him to process we would be making USEP, ICEM and CAMANTILLA a party to fraud with the danger of any slip-up causing embarrassment to KUBARK, ODIBEX and to the Federal Republic. We were not sure that the aforementioned risks were worth taking and the problems worth trying to resolve when it was obvious to HARVARD C.O. that if Subject did get to South America and became disenchanted, his first stop would be the local U.S. Consulate or Embassy where he would ask to see the KUBARK representative and once again force KUBARK to become directly involved in his personal problems.

In spite of the hundreds of hours of Case Officer time, the many discussions necessary to pull together adequate information regarding immigration, etc., HARVARD was faced with the realization that to prepare Subject for South American immigration could take many more months. We were faced with the fact that until Subject was provided with a detailed life history containing the information required by prospective employers and/or immigration authorities he was not in a position to be resettled anywhere, let alone South America. We knew a new approach would have to be tried if HARVARD was ever to be in a position to satisfactorily sever Subject's dependence upon KUBARK and reduce to a minimum the need for future contacts. HARVARD C.O. felt that Subject should be told outright that immigration to South America was not practicable under the present circumstances and what would be done would be to provide him with a detailed life history with enough factual information needed for the filling out of any future job applications, to stand up under detailed interviews, and, if immigration ever took place, to satisfy immigration requirements.

DARONNAT told Subject that any South American immigration thoughts should be shelved, that he should work and establish himself in Germany and if he intended to immigrate in the future he would have to do it on his own. It was pointed out that he would have to study and learn Russian, that any professed Soviet refugee arriving in South America without Russian would be immediately suspect by the emigres there.

ODIBEX authorities at Camp King had readily agreed that Subject's original political recognition interview story did not provide the proper framework around which a decent legend could be built. It was agreed that given a detailed legend prepared to HARVARD's satisfaction ODIBEX could prepare a new political recognition interview story and would remove copies of the old story from the various FEDREP files and replace them with the new.

HARVARD's problem was explained to Chief, Stage I, CABEZONE who assigned Gerald H. BESDINS to prepare a life story to include a detailed escape from the Georgian S.S.R. to Turkey.

By ______________________ 1964, an excellent legend had been written, a new political recognition interview story prepared and substituted for the old and to HARVARD's satisfaction for the first time since Subject had arrived in HARVARD's custody, the way was clear for a final resettlement. DARONNAT informed Subject that the time had come to part company, that he was completely legalized and documented and was now in a position to take his place in society. Subject was given his legend in German, complete legal documentation, one month's final subsistence and, since he had taken over a dropped CABEZONE safehouse, was given dishes and various items to set up housekeeping. He was quitclaimed and warned that he should always keep in mind the consequences of any action on his part which would result in having his fingerprints taken. (Subject has often expressed the wish to immigrate to the U.S. or even Canada or Australia and with his new identity could probably do so. He has been told that these countries do thorough security investigations and a check with Interpol would disclose his true identity. HARVARD has established that Interpol has no interest in Subject but we feel his ignorance of that fact provides us with some control over any steps he might take to emigrate from Germany.) Subject has been told however that there is nothing to prevent him from visiting other countries or even entering as a technical representative.

HARVARD as the final step in the WIROGUE case has arranged through to be listed in for Subject so that any attempt to immigrate to any country will bring him to the attention of KUBARK and appropriate action can be taken.

In summary, everything has been done to insure Subject a successful future free from problems resulting from his "black" association with KUBARK. On the other hand, there is no reason for KUBARK to fear any future attempts by WIROGUE to return to the fold under veiled threats to reveal all. With his criminal background he is aware that he can be brought to the attention of French authorities. He also believes that KUBARK's position in the FEDREP is such that we have nothing to fear from any action on his part.

At the time of this writing Subject has a position as research and development engineer with a Munich firm. He allegedly receives DM 1500 per month, has an expense account and is to receive a percentage of all profits realized from the sale of any devices he develops. He expects to move to Munich permanently about the end of May 1964.

BIOGRAPHY OF GEORG FRANK SANDERS

1. IDENTITY:

A. FULL NAME: Georg Frank SANDERS

B. NAME AT BIRTH: Georg SANDERS, as featured in my birth certificate and all other Soviet documents. However, upon arrival in the West, I added to my first name the name of my father, Frank. While in the USSR when the patronymic was required, I was referred to as Georg Frankovich SANDERS.

C. OTHER NAMES USED: I never used any other names but I was called by my mother by a Georgian diminutive 'Zhori', and by my Russian friends 'Zhora' or 'Zhorzh'.

2. BIRTH:

A. DATE OF BIRTH: 25 July 1919

B. PLACE OF BIRTH: Tiflis, Georgia, USSR. Tiflis is the old Russian name. The Georgian as well as the present official name is Tbilisi.

C. NATIONAL ORIGIN: Georgian

3. CITIZENSHIP:

A. AT BIRTH: Soviet. From 1917 (October Revolution in Russia) until 1921, Georgia was governed, from the downfall of Czarist regime, by Menshevists and partially occupied by Turk, German and British troops. Only in 1921 did the Soviet government in Georgia officially come to power. However, all persons born during this transition period were classified later as Soviet citizens.

B. PRESENT CITIZENSHIP: Stateless

4. RELIGION: Orthodox (pravoslavnyy). Being raised in a godless society, I practiced my religion to a very limited extent in my youth, and, due to existing conditions in USSR stopped going to the Church in my adult life.

5. SOCIAL ORIGIN: Intelligentia (sluzhashchiy); my father was an engineer, and my mother - a white collar worker.

6. PROFESSION: Electro-technician, an equivalent of German 'Ingeneur without diploma' (no college graduate)

   A. LAST OCCUPATION: Chief electrician (starshiy elekto-tekhnik) with MIKHA-TSKHAKAYA RTS.

7. LAST RESIDENCE: Shota Rustaveli Street (ulitsa), #25 (private home of my common-law wife, Nina GANDELI) in MIKHA-TSKHAKAYA, Kutaisi Oblast, Georgian SSR.

8. MARITAL STATUS: Single. From 1946 to the time of my escape I lived in a common-law marriage with Nina GANDELI, nee TAKTASHVILI, born 1920. When I first got to know her, she was married to a post-office employee but her marriage was an unhappy one. Her husband was much older and the marriage had been arranged by her parents, old fashioned farmers from a distant village who were happy to marry their daughter off to a relatively educated and well-to-do man. By the time I was drafted into the service Nina and I were lovers. When I returned from the war, I moved in with her for her husband had been killed in action during World War II and she lived, with her daughter born during this time, in a small home inherited from her husband. Her parents were dead, and she worked as a mail carrier for she had very little education. During the later years of our life together, I discovered that Nina was having affairs with other men. This caused frequent quarrels at home, and made my life unbearable. Finally, the woman became pregnant, and since I was positive that it was not my child, I decided to end our relationship. This was one of the reasons for my defection. I have no children of my own.

9. PARENTS:

   Smit

   A. FATHER: Frank SANDERS, born circa 1885 in the Baltic area, came to Russia proper circa 1910 and worked as a civil engineer in the Baku, Batumi, and Tbilisi areas. In 1918, he married my mother in Tbilisi. He died in 1924 of an accident at his place of work. I do not remember my father at all, but knew from my mother that he was a very good and kind man, and was well liked.

   B. MOTHER: Maria SANDERS, nee KANTCHELI, born circa 1885 in a small village near the Azerbaydzhanian border in Tbilisi Oblast. She was an only child, and when her parents died of old age, within a few years of each other, she moved to Tbilisi and worked as a clerk in various private enterprises until she married my father. After her husband

died, she went back to work. She changed her place of employment several times and the only job I can remember was her last employment as a cashier with the shoe-repair shop (artel) on Sovetskaya Ulitsa in Tbilisi. She died in 1934 of a heart attack.

10. BROTHERS AND SISTERS: None at present. I had a brother Leon born 1923 who died some six months after his birth.

11. OTHER RELATIVES: I knew that my father had relatives in the Baltic area but our family had no contact with them and I did not know any of them. I had no close maternal relatives, and the distant relatives in my mother's home village had no contacts with my family disapproving my mother's marriage to a 'foreigner' of another faith. I never visited the home village of my mother.

12. CLOSE FRIENDS AND ASSOCIATES: I never had any real close friends, but I was somewhat closer to the following persons in town:

(1) Director of RTS, who was transfered in 1959 to Rustavi, Georgian SSR.

(2) Rayon veterinarian who had his office in the rayon veterinary clinic and travelled extensively in the rayon area visiting collective farms.

(3) Club librarian (a girl friend)

13. SPECIAL SKILLS: I like to invent gadgets and built up a relatively good home work shop

14. LANGUAGES: Georgian - native

Russian - from school and contacts with population in Russian speaking area and in the service.

German - from school and residence in Germany

English - from Technicum, home study and association with Americans in Germany.

15. FINANCIAL STATUS: None

16. EDUCATION HISTORY:

1927-1934 - Trudovaya Shkola #107 (10-year school, desyatiletka) located on the corner of Prospekt Mikhaylovskiy and Kirochnaya Ulitsa, in Tbilisi, (Presently PLEKHANOVA and MARDZHANISHVILI Streets, respectively.) Prior to 1927, it was the German Real Gymansium, but although converted into a srednyaya shkola at that time, the instruction was conducted in German, until 1930 when it changed to Georgian. The majority of the students were Georgians. Russian language instruction was given two hours a week and Georgian - one hour a week, until 1930. I completed seven years at this school and then due to the death of my mother, entered a technicum where I would be given board and quarters.

1934-1938 - Tbilisskiy Elektro-Tekhnicum, located on Sovetskaya Ulitsa in Tbilisi, in a two-story building with a yard where the shops and the students' hostel were located. In summer 1934, I submitted an application to this school supplemented with the seven-year school certificate and a photo. In July or August I passed the entrance examinations consisting of Mathematics, Physics, written and oral Georgian and Russian and when I saw my name posted on the school's bulletin board I knew I had been accepted. I paid no tuition and was given a small stipend just enough for a bare living. The hostel accommodations where I shared a room with three other students were free. On the first floor of the technicum building, near the school office, was located a students cafeteria where meals could be bought cheaply. The food was of poor quality. The female students of the school lived in a small annex on the same street, two or three blocks from the technicum.

For four years I studied physics, mathematics, history, English, Georgian language and literature, Russian language and literature, and from 1936 or 1937 - Constitution of the Soviet Union. The general subjects were on a high school level. Specialized subjects given at the technicum were technology of metals, theoretical mechanics, strength of materials, electrical machines, electro-techniques, electrical gears (privody), electrical measuring instruments, drafting. The students were also given military and physical training. Classes ran from September to July of each year; summer recesses I spent usually in near-by kolkhozes in a group organized by the technicum to help out farmers with their crops.

Examinations were held twice a year, prior to New Year and at

the end of second semester, and were graded by the following system:

5 - Otlichno (excellent)

4 - Khorosho (good)

3 - Posredstvenno (satisfactory)

2 - Plokho (bad)

1 - Ochen plokho (very bad)

The first three were passing grades.

In the spring of 1938, I took the final examinations, oral and written, and was issued a diploma. It was a one-page certificate and indicated that I had attended the technicum for 4 years. It listed the grades I had received on the various subjects and showed that I was graduated as an electro-mekhanic.

All graduates were assigned to various places of employment where they had to stay not less than two years. This is a form of repayment for the money which the government spent on their education. I was sent to the MIKHA-TSKHAKAYA M.T.S. which in 1958 was converted into an R.T.S.

17. EMPLOYMENT HISTORY:

1938 - 1941 and 1946 - until defection - - Mikha-Tskhakaya M.T.S. (Machine-Tractor Station), later converted into R.T.S. (Repair Technical Station) - Machino-Traktornaya and Remontno-Tekhnicheskaya Stantsiya, respectively. Mikha-Tskhakaya, referred to by the population simply as Tskhakaya, was the rayon center of Tskhakayskiy Rayon being renamed so after the famous Georgian Revolutionary Mikha Tskhakaya (the old name of the town was Akhal-Senaki and Akhal-Senakskiy Rayon, respectively). M. Tskhakaya was one of the organizers of the Georgian Communist Party. The town has now about 10,000 population and is located on the RR line Samtredia-Sukhumi (the main connection between Tbilisi and Moscow) with the junction to Poti, the Black Sea resort. The town is located between two large tributaries of the Rion River: Tsivi and Terakhi Rivers. On the latter, located a few kilometers from Mikha Tskhakaya, is situated a small hydro-power station where I was a part-time employee upon my return from World War II.

At the M.T.S. (which was in 1958 converted into R.T.S. after the machines and equipment were distributed to the local grain and grape producing collective farms with the sole responsibility of repair of these machines left with R.T.S.) I soon became the foreman of a small brigade of electro-mechanics responsible for the maintenance and repair of electrical parts for those agricultural and other machines. My starting salary was 400 or 500 rubles, ~~but it~~ was increasing rapidly and when I was drafted into the army, my salary was almost doubled by that time.

For personal reasons I returned to this town after my discharge from the service, and obtained my old job. I also got a job as electro-technician with the above described power station which supplied power for the town and the rest of the rayon. I was assigned this second job since there was a lack of qualified personnel after the end of the war. I worked in the second shift at the power station from 1947 until 1953 (when the position was filled by a young graduate of Kutaisi technicum) earning 700 rubles in addition to my basic salary with the R.T.S. Prior to my escape, my income was about 120 new rubles before deductions. I also had some additional week-end income from repairing electric household appliances, radios, etc., for the local citizens. The old currency was converted 10 to 1 in 1961.

18. MILITARY HISTORY

A. DRAFT BOARD REGISTRATION: In the summer of 1939 I received a notification from my rayon-voyenkomat (draft board) of my rayon and reported there on a specified date before the draft board, then I was sent in a group of other future conscripts to the rayon polyclinic for a medical check-up. I had lost the first joint of my left thumb and index fingers during an accident at the job, and when the findings of the medical examinations were reported to the draft board, I was rejected for active duty and deferred into the reserve. At that time my pripisnoye svidetelstvo (registration certificate) was exchanged for the military booklet.

B. INDUCTION DATE: On about 26 August 1941, I received a notice instructing me to report to the rayvoyenkomat on 27 August. I reported there and was notified to report for induction on the following day. Then I, with a group of either 80 or 100 conscripts from my rayon, was put on the train and via Tbilisi travelled to Baku, where the group was put in so called Salyanskiye Kazarmy (Salyany Barracks) located on the outskirts of Baku, on the highway to Salyany and the Iranian border.

C. BRANCH OF SERVICE AND SERIAL NUMBER: I served in the anti-aircraft artillery. I had no serial number (which is never issued in the Soviet Army).

D. BASIC TRAINING: I took basic training at Salyany barracks in Baku for a period of two months. One month I took the regular basic training, and the remaining month improved

my qualifications as a car driver (I learned how to operate an automobile while working on electric detail on car repair at my M.T.S.). I can not recall the unit number where I went through the basic training. At that time the barracks were full of troops, basically infantry and artillery units which rotated quite frequently.

E. SPECIALIZED COURSES: One month's driver's training as mentioned above.

F. RESERVE STATUS:

Summer 1939	Rejected from the active duty for medical reasons and given reserve status.
Fall 1946	Discharged from the army and after submitting my travel and discharge papers to my Rayvoyenkomat was issued a new military booklet which contained an indication of my reserve status. I was never recalled for military training or duty of any kind after my final discharge from the service.

G. CHRONOLOGY OF MILITARY SERVICE:

In a group of other enlisted men, I was sent by train to the 2nd battery of the 253rd separate anti-aircraft artillery division (OZAD-ogne-zashchitnyy artilleriyskiy divizion). Commanding officer of the battery was Lt. VAKS. Commander of the vzvod upravleniya (administration platoon) of the division was Lt. ENDELADZE. Deputy divizion commander for political affairs was Capt. CHOKHA and politruk of my battery was Senior Lt. SAMARIN. Major Vlado (Vladimir) GURGENIDZE was the commanding officer of OZAD and in February 1943 he was also appointed the commander of the PVO (protivo-vozdushnaya oborona or anti-aircraft defense) in the town of Michurinsk. The headquarters of the division was located in Michurinsk, while the battery itself was stationed near the station TARASOVO near the settlement of Konskoye, 7 km. from Michurinsk and 6 km. from the six marshalling yards located at Kochetovka station. A higher HQ was in Tambov and was at first commanded by Col. CHERNYAVSKIY and later by Col. TSVETKOV, a demoted General.

When I first arrived in Michurinsk, I was assigned as a truck driver with the division's supply platoon (khoz-vzvod

or khozyaystvennyy vzvod) commanded by Junior Lt. MAKAROV, but later I made the acquaintance of the above mentioned ENDELADZE, a countryman, and through latter's intervention was assigned as a personal driver to division commander GURGENIDZE, also a Georgian, who was later promoted to Lt. Col. and who kept me with him until I was discharged from the service.

H. PROMOTIONS AND DEMOTIONS: After six months in the service, I was promoted to yefreytor (corporal), and at the end of my first year to Junior Sergeant. In 1944, I was made a sergeant.

I. DECORATIONS: None

J. DATE OF DISCHARGE: I was discharged from active military duty at the end of September 1946. I received my travel orders and per diem funds at my unit in Michurinsk and turned them in at my rayvoyenkomat. In 1955, I was given another medical check-up by orders of the voyenkomat and discharged from the reserve for medical reasons (same as before) and issued a so called belyy bilet (white ticket or permanent deferment from service).

19. RESIDENCES FROM BIRTH:

1919 - 1926	Several addresses in Tbilisi
1926 - 1934	Tbilisi, Kirochnaya Ulitsa #35, an apartment in a two-story house, formerly a private house, later taken over by the State ZHAKT (housing organization) enterprise. After my mother's death, I entered the local electro-technicum and moved to the students' dormitories.
1934 - 1938	Tbilisi, Ulitsa Sovetskaya, # not recalled, student hostel of Tbilisi Electro-Technicum.
1938 - 1941	Mikha Tskhakaya, Ulitsa Tsulukidze, #14. Here I rented a room in a private one-story house of a retired RR switchman, Ilya LORDKIPANIDZE, who had to rent a room in his house to boarders to supplement his pension. Ilya's wife, Keto (Catherine), for an additional charge took care of my laundry and cooked for me. The couple had no children of their own and treated me as their own son.

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1941 - 1946	Army Service
1946 - 1962 (until defection)	Mikha Tskhakaya, Ulitsa Shota Rustaveli, #25, the private home of my common-law wife, Nina GANDELI. I was in love with her and had an affair with her before I went to war. During the war, I found out that Nina's husband was killed in action and decided to return to Tskhakaya to be near her. I moved in with Nina and continued to live with her without registering our marriage at the local ZAGS (registrar office for marriage, deaths and births). Although I insisted on legalizing our union, Nina was always opposed, being unhappy in her first marriage, and wanted to feel free to end the relationship at any time.

For the last several years Nina, as I found out, was meeting other men during my absence from home. A rift between us developed and grew more and more with the passing of time. Being deprived of Nina's intimacy, I reacted by dating other girls. We were on the verge of separation many times but somehow made up. I tried desperately to resolve our problems since, when I still was very close to Nina, I made anti-regime remarks on several occasions and even planned a joint escape from the USSR. I was afraid to aggravate her too much in order not to push her into possibly reporting me to the militia. However, for some reason Nina did not want to break off with me completely, and one day announced that she was expecting a child and wanted to legalize our marriage. Since, I did not consider myself the father of the child and fearing black-mail by Nina, I decided to speed up my defection which I was planning anyway.

20. TRAVEL:

None except as described previously.

21. HISTORY OF ARRESTS:

In June 1962, I was approached by the rayon militia at my place of work and was taken to the militia offices where I was accused of being a long standing member of a Georgian resistance group and of making anti-government statements. Although I had actually made such remarks on occasions and was therefore guilty of the latter charge, I noticed that the militia did not have sufficient information on this subject and I denied all accusations. I could not figure out who was behind the report. After prolonged interrogation, during which I was extensively questioned on my biography, parents, army service, contacts, etc., I was released with the warning that I was not to leave the area for the time being and that I would be contacted in the near future by the militia. Except for this case, I was never arrested or detained by militia or security organs.

22. MEMBERSHIP IN POLITICAL PARTIES OR ORGANIZATIONS:

I never belonged to the Communist Party. I was urged to join the Komsomol in 1937 while at the Tbilisi Elektro-Technicum, and was sponsored there by two of my class-mates, each of whom had more than two years of Komsomol standing. I submitted the application to the local Komsomol yacheyka (cell) and at a general meeting of the cell members my application was discussed and I told my life story and answered questions put to me by the members. After I was accepted, I received my membership card in about two months from the city rayon committee of the Komsomol in Tbilisi after which I had to attend meetings and pay very small dues. I never held any official position with the Komsomol organization. When I left Tbilisi, I had to deregister from the Tbilisi organization and register with the local organization at my new place of residence in Mikha Tskhakaya (usually referred to by the local population simply as 'Tskhakaya'). The same proceedure had to be repeated upon my departure to and discharge from the army (deregistration from the old organization and registration at the new place). Upon my return from the army to Tskhakaya, I never registered with the local organization again.

When I started to work in Tskhakaya, I was automatically enrolled in the prof-soyuz (trade unions) where I was a passive member paying my dues (something like 1% of my salary) to the trade union organizer of MTS (prof-org) and attending the obligatory meetings from time to time. I never took any advantage of trade union members privileges such as the cut-rate accommodations in rest homes (putevka v dom otdykha).

23. CONNECTIONS WITH ANY INTELLIGENCE SERVICES:

I never had any contacts with intelligence services. I was never approached to serve in any capacity for Soviet security organs.

24. DEFECTION AND ESCAPE:

A. MOTIVATION:

In spite of being born and raised in a Communist country, I, at an early age began to understand that real freedom did not exist for the individual. It was also clear to me that personal advancement did not depend on talent and integrity but on the degree of one's political activity. I analyzed the Communist lies seeing reality so different from the official propoganda. During and after the war, I met people who visited Western countries and was able to benefit from the particles of truth about a different life there from the even sometimes very carefully worded reports of those people. After I purchased a good radio of 'Mir' make in 1956, I started to listen intensively to foreign broadcasts. For a long time I cultivated the idea of eventual escape from the USSR where I had no relatives, no family, no possibilities for advancement and a decent life. My anti-government sentiments which developed as time passed became stronger and stronger, and it became more and more difficult for me to hold myself back and not to express them openly, which I did anyway on several occasions. My involvment with the militia and the unfavorable developments in my personal life accelerated my plans for defection.

B. TECHNIQUES OF ESCAPE:

On 25 June 1962, three days after my experience with the militia, I left my residence at 0700 as I normally would to go to work. I walked out of town toward Samtredia. I wore my regular clothing, had 80 rubles and a small hand bag. I did not want to take the train being afraid of militia surveillance. After I walked two or three kilometers on the highway, I got a ride on a truck from a near-by collective farm which was headed in the same direction. I got off the truck downtown in Samtredia and paid the driver one ruble, then walked toward the railroad station. Here I purchased the ticket for Batumi and boarded the train at 1150 arriving in Batumi at 1415. I

found a safe place and slept until dark. I started off on foot from Batumi and followed the sea shore until I reached the old shooting range about 1 1/2 or 2 km to the south. Here I entered the water at about 2200 hours, after destroying my passport (the rest of my documents were left at home) and burying my clothing and bag. I knew from previous study of a map at home that I had to swim some 18 km. to Turkish territory. I swam all night and was not sure if I had reached Turkish soil, but being exhausted, I came ashore at about 0300 or 0400 hours. The point where I stepped out was on the gradient of a steep slope. There I saw the silhouette of a hut and went in. There was an old discarded electric motor in the hut. From the Russian description on the motor, I understood that I was still in Russia. I hid in the underbrush near-by and spent the rest of the night and the following day there. When it was getting dark, I climbed the slope to observe the area. I walked for a while hearing voices in Russian coming from the shore. I saw a dark object on the sea which resembled a submarine. I continued walking near the shore and around 2200 or 2300 hours I entered the water and started to swim 3 km off shore and then parallel to it. When I came into the range of a search light which swept the sea, I submerged. When I came to the surface the search light swept over me but nothing happened and I knew I had not been discovered. I continued to swim until I was completely exhausted, and several hours before dawn went ashore and hid in a cave opposite two big rocks in the sea near the shore. I remained there until morning. The next morning I climbed up the slope where I saw a stone structure resembling a grave. I went in and observed the land around me from a small opening. I saw a large village which I later learned was Kemal-Pasha. I thought at first that a minaret was an observation tower. I also presumed that this was the village of Sarpi, still on Soviet territory. I was very thirsty and climbed down the hill to a near-by stream to drink water. I met an 11 or 12 year old boy whom I addressed in Russian but the boy drew away from me. Being still not sure as to where I was, I walked in the stream for a while to hide my footprints. Then I hid in the underbrush until it grew dark. I came out and went around the village to its opposite end. There I entered the town and knocked on the door of a house situated on a hillside. I called out in Russian. Even though I heard voices and footsteps in the house nobody opened the door. I climbed on the roof of a sort of stable in the courtyard and spent the night there. Early next morning I was awakened by

noises in the courtyard. I saw several women and two men. I approached them and tried to make them understand by sign language that I had come from Russia. Meanwhile, some persons carrying sticks and axes came into the courtyard. I again tried to explain that I came from Russia and wanted to remain in Turkey. The men took me to the military authorities in Kemal-Pasha.

When I dived into the sea in Batumi, I was wearing swimming trunks, a belt and a pair of fins. There was a clasp knife in my belt, a sack needle for stinging myself in case of a cramp, my money in a nylon bag, three bars of chocolate, a compass and two Phenamin tablets to increase my energy in a separate nylon bag. Except for the occasional search light in the sea, which I avoided by diving, I did not encounter any other obstacles on my way.

I did not inform anybody about my escape plans and did not receive any help from anybody.

From Kemal-Pasha where I was given some clothing, I was taken by car to Erzerum and from there by train to Istanbul refugee center. I was there about a week and was taken to Germany with the assistance of US authorities on Friday 6 July 1962.

25 DOCUMENTS:

A. PASSPORT:

I received my first three-year passport at #17 militia (passport desk) office of Molotovskiy rayon of Tbilisi, where I resided at that time. The passport was a single sheet of paper with my photo and biographic data on it. In 1939 I exchanged it for a new five-year passport at the Mikha Tskhakaya rayon militia. This passport was of a regular booklet form and along with my photo and bio data, had a stamp of propiska (registration with militia) which stated the date of my arrival in this town and my residence address. When I was drafted to the army, I turned in my passport and military booklet to the rayvoyenkomat, and picked it up upon discharge from the service. At that time I received a new five-year passport from the same militia office with the propiska showing my new address. In 1951, I exchanged my passport for the new one which was valid for 10 years and which was exchanged for another 10-year passport in 1961.

B. MILITARY BOOKLET (Voyennyy Bilet):

See paragraph 18. In the army I had a service booklet (sluzhebnaya knizhka) which I turned in to my rayon voyenkomat upon return from the army.

C. LABOR BOOKLET (Trudovaya Knizhka):

I never possessed one since it was issued by one employer and turned in to the new employer when an individual changed employment. I never changed jobs.

S-E-C-R-E-T

REPORT ON CONTACT WITH AGENT OR DEFECTOR

SUBJECT: WIROGUE

DATE: 5 July 1962

TIME: 1100

PLACE: Osterdstr. 1; Apt. 9

Orme K. [illegible], Case Officer

COMMENTS: CO and Mr. Minor went to see Subject in response to a telephone call from him. His Major problem was that he was broke and needed money. CO gave him DM 100.00 to eat on for a week but Subject says that it's impossible to live on that amount.

It is obvious that he is getting edgy and wants some action from Hdqtrs. He was told that if anything is to done for him in S.A. it will require correspondence between our people in S.A. and Headquarters, that this will take time and there is nothing he can do but wait. Subject thanked us for our help and said he is sorry to cause us so much trouble.

12, 19, 26 July - subsistance paid.

S-E-C-R-E-T

REPORT ON CONTACT WITH AGENT OR DEFECTOR

Tili #192813

SUBJECT: [illegible]

DATE: 28 June 1962

TIME:

PLACE: [illegible] Apt

[signature]
david r reinbold, **Case Officer**

COMMENTS:

CO visited Subj at his apartment and learned that though the German firm in Dusseldorf is interested in his invention, it nevertheless has not committed itself and desires to study it awhile. Subject indicated to CO that he has no intentions to wait until the Germans make up their minds. He was obviously discouraged by his inability to sell his invention and realization he is no longer needed by [illegible].

As the result of the above he commented that he is now anxious to go to South America or to any country where we can assist him legalizing. He even stated that since he has no funds from the sale of his invention he is not anxious to return to the Congo and say goodbye to his friends. He stated several times previously that the only reason he would return would be to see his friends, that he has no business to take care of, and that he could handle the personal matters through the mail.

CO informed him that he would inform Washington that subject is now ready and anxious to go to S America. Subj then brought up the fact that the Dusseldorf firm which he visited was very interested in taking advantage of his Congo background and send him there as a business representative. At first he would go strictly as a private individual working for a business firm, but that his status would change somewhat once the German Government would [illegible] part of the firm's activity in the Congo. He stated that he has no real desire to return to the Congo for a German firm since such a step would in his mind indicate that he no longer is available for us. He would therefore rather go to a place of our choosing and be available any time he was asked to serve by Uncle Sam. He commented however that in the event we delay his leaving Germany unduly (in his estimation) he may be forced to take the offer made by the German firm. He made it clear that he did not mean this as a threat, but a straight resettlement fact since by taking the job in the Congo he would at least have a job, whereas by going to South America he has no job in sight.

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Memo to the File - [illegible]

On 26 June 62 Subj called and said that he had gone to Düsseldorf on 22 June and is returning there for further discussions on his invention on 27 June. He stated that the people there are interested in his invention and he hoped that xxxxxxxx something could soon be worked out.

He commented further that the person he brought the letter to (letter of introduction mentioned in previous reports) is with a German firm which is interested in the Congo and in contact with Congolese officials.

Subj will call CO upon his return to Frankfurt on 27 June 62.

David R. Reinbold
david r reinbold

14-00000

S-E-C-R-E-T

REPORT ON CONTACT WITH AGENT OR DEFECTOR

SUBJECT: WIROGUE

DATE: 22 June 1962

TIME: 0930

PLACE: Ostenstr 1/9

david r reinhold, **Case Officer**

COMMENTS:

CO met Subj at his apt and informed him that word was received from Washington that due to President Kennedys economy drive Subjs services were no longer needed. Moreover that we were highly appreciate of his past performances and devotion to us. Subj, who was very calm throuout the entire session, took the news very well and stated that he had expected to learn his above fate.

He commented that now that he will no longer be in our employ he is virtually without means to support himself since the only funds he has is are the amounts given him by Mr Murmann. He said further that unless he sold his invention to someone in Germany he not only would not be able to support himself but could also not pay for his fare to South America. (See below) It was thererfo therefore agreed that Subj should now make every effort to sell his invention here and to this effect he was given his letter of introduction to the Dr in Dusseldorf where he hoped to go today. If this does not succeed he will attempt to contact a few of the large electrical firms (such as Siemens, Braun, AEG) in the Frankfurt area. CO informed him that we will give him sufficient time for him to discover whether or not He will or can sell his invention in Germany. During this time he was told he would remain in our apt and continue to receive his subsistence from us. Subj answered that since he will not be working for us in the future he is very anxious to make his own way and will make every effort to get his business taken care of as soon as possible.

Subj was told that in the event he is not successful in selling his invention, we would inform our people in Washington that he is without funds and request financial assistance, especially to cover [illegible] fare [illegible] wherever he is going. He emphasized that if he does sell his invention he intends to pay his own way.

(over)

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CO further commented that while Subj returns to the Congo to
conclude his business (and on the way stop off in Geneva and
Brussels to take care of his matter for the Defence Ministerium)
we would upon his return given him a new passport, probably a
second Austrian passport, but in the name of [illegible]. We
would moreover make xxx every effort to get him into a South
American country where he, with a minimum of effort and difficulty
could legalize and establish citizenship. Subj stated that he
is or would be very thankful for this assistance. He then
mentioned that he does not really have any business to take
up for the xxxxxx Defence Ministry, but that was just a ruse
to get him out of the country. Moreover that in the event he
does not sell his invention he has no intention to return to the
Congo since he will not have sufficient funds to pay for his retur
trip to Germany.

•Subj promised to call CO upon his return from Düsseldorf.

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S-E-C-R-E-T

REPORT ON CONTACT WITH AGENT OR DEFECTOR

SUBJECT: [illegible]

DATE: 19 June 1962

TIME: 1400

PLACE: Ostendstr 1/9

David R. Reinhold , **Case Officer**

COMMENTS:

CO visited Subj at his apt and paid him DM 300 subsistence (and meals) for the period 11 June through 30 June 1962.

Subj stated that the firm in Dortmund was not interested in his invention stating that they would have to sell it so cheaply they could not make any money on it.

Subj asked if there was anything new. CO informed him that the ways of Hqs are often strange to understand but that there is evidence that something is being done since a telegram was received inquiring whether or not he had any preference as to where he may prefer to legalize in South America. He stated that he did not care where he lived, the important thing being that he would like to work for us anywhere in the world. He even mentioned Loss where he claimed he could be of some use.

CO informed Subj that for future planning he would like to know that in the event we would assist him in legalizing in S. America, but informed he that he would no longer have a job with us, whether he could get along on his own. He stated that though this would make him unhappy he would naturally have to make the best arrangements possible.

Subj though concerned about his future and indicating that he dislikes sitting around doing nothing nevertheless was not over bearing or demanding.

S-E-C-R-E-T

REPORT ON CONTACT WITH AGENT OR DEFECTOR

SUBJECT: WIROGUE

DATE: 14 June 1962

TIME: 1100

PLACE: Annex A

Orme K. Darona, Case Officer

COMMENTS: Subject called to inform CO that he had heard from Dortmund regarding his invention but money had not been mentiondd and he was going there to see if he could get some action.

CO told him that Hdqtrs had informed us that they would try to have an answer to our questions and problems by the end of this week.

He was also informed that CO would be leaving on Saturday on vacation and that Mr. Minor would be working with him until CO returned. He was assured that Minor was aware of all the problems and knows the case thoroughly.

Subject might return on Saturday but if not he will contact Minor next week.

S-E-C-R-E-T

19-5-13

REPORT ON CONTACT WITH AGENT OR DEFECTOR

SUBJECT: WIROGUE

DATE: 5 June 1962

TIME: 1000

PLACE: Ostendstr. 4, Apt 9

Orme K. Daromat
ORME K. DAROMAT, Case Officer

COMMENTS:

Case Officer and a TSB Representative dropped in to see Subject and informed him that we had notified Headquarters the results of our discussion regarding documentation and had informed them of our and his thinking concerning this problem. He was told that there was nothing else to tell, that now we could only wait to get an answer with their suggestions. He was offered his old Austrian passport and identity papers so he could go to Geneva and Brussels to finish his assignment for the Congolese Defense Ministry. Subject said he was in no hurry to do this and therefore refused the passport, stating that he was hoping to hear from Dortmund regarding his invention within the next two weeks and this assignment he had to do could be done on his way back to Leopoldville. It is obvious that Subject's primary worry or concern is to get a job with us. Subject asked if his identity card could be renewed. Case Officer took the card and had it re-validated until 24 June and returned it to Subject.

Subject was also told that the cook would be taken from him for several weeks and that Case Officer would give him 100 DM to eat on. Subject was quite surprised and pleased.

Subject suggested that we investigate the possibility of his immigrating to Australia, Canada, England, etc. Case Officer said that his chances were nil, that the entrance requirements to these countries were extremely difficult to satisfy and that his best bet is probably South America.

Case Officer promised to return as soon as he had some free time or as soon as he heard something from Headquarters.

S-E-C-R-E-T

REPORT ON CONTACT WITH AGENT OR DEFECTOR

SUBJECT: WIROGUE

DATE: 29 May 1962

TIME: 1200

PLACE: 1/9 Ostendstr.

ORME K. DARONNAT , Case Officer

COMMENTS: David E. [illegible]

Case Officer and [illegible] introduced as Mr. Joseph LORTON, went to see Subject with the express purpose of discussing the various possibilities that might be available to document Subject as legally as possible.

Subject told CO that he had made contact in Dortmund under the name of de Panaskhet, whith a firm that was interested in his invention. They told him that since he did not have a patent this would pose a problem and offered him 5,000 DM for his idea. Subject told them he would give it to them outright for $10,000. Although they did not refuse his request, they told him they would think it over and discuss it with the boss and would have to make a patent search which would take up to 4 weeks. Subject told them to go ahead but not to try to pull any funny business since there were ways of proving that the idea was his and he could offer it to other firms. Subject will now wait to be contacted by this firm.

Case Officer told Subject that we had not heard anything from Headquarters regarding his re-employment by us. He asked if there was some way of finding out approximately how long it would take. CO told him this was very difficult, but we would see if we could make an educated guess.

Subject asked for a key to the mailbox since he will be receiving mail from his friends in Dortmund and possibly from the firm which he has contacted.

[illegible] then began discussing documentation with Subject along the following lines:

The type of documentation he would receive if any would depend upon the final decision from Headquarters as yet not received. We solicited suggestions from Subject as to solutions to the documentation problem. Apparently his immediate desire is to receive back his Austrian pass, finish his business in Europe and return to the Congo to clean up matters there.

The other or long range alternative would be, he would like to have especially if he is not employed by KUBARK, documentation of a legal nature in the name of David de Panaskhet with which he could surface anywhere in the world and take up legal residence. He himself suggested the possibility of our agency determining some South American country where suitable briberies are possible. He could acquire citizenship in a short period of time, if possible without his personal appearance there and acquire a passport from that country. Obviously this would mean finding some country where bribery would affect quick acqusition of citizenship and passport. He did not express any particular eagerness to accept German documentation unless he could get a Reiseausweis. We discussed the relative merits of a Fremdenpass and a Reiseausweis. We told him that if we could obtain a Fremdenpass with a minimum of change in his true life story, but the acquisition of a Reiseausweis would mean telling a big lie, which he personally took a dim view, but said he would do it if necessary. We said we thought we could get him a Fremdenpass without too much difficulty from controlled authorities but the effect of control and security of this passport would be limited to the time he remained registered at the place from which the Fremdenpass was issued. Therefore, the issuance of a Fremdenpass might well be a short range/ solution only unless he could obtain an immigration visa to the desired country of resettlement without a six-month period. In any event, the decision to obtain a Fremdenpass would rest on the decision made by Headquarters as to the final disposition of his case. In the event a Fremdenpass was to be obtained Subject was requested to sign all necessary forms and submit all necessary information for the completion of these forms, which he did. He was reassured again that no steps will be made to acquire a Fremdenpass without prior consultation with him.

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REPORT ON CONTACT WITH AGENT OR DEFECTOR

SUBJECT: WIROGUE

DATE: 24 May 1962

TIME: 1100 hours

PLACE: Ostendstrass

ORME K. DARONNAT OKD, Case Officer

COMMENTS:

LACKLEN introduced DARONNAT as Mr. Murmann and explained that he would now be working with Subject. On the way to lunch DARONNAT explained that he and Subject would be working together to resolve whatever problems Subject might have. During lunch, conversation was limited mostly to Subject's views on the Congo situation and the solutions. He also expounded at great lengths on the ~~matter~~ nature of the Congoleses and the Belgians whom he would appear to dislike intensely.

Upon return to the apartment Subject was told that we would like to get him West German documentation with political recognition. He was told that if we are successful he would be documented as legally as possible under the circumstances and would be in a position to begin a new life. Subject was very pleased but a bit skeptical that we could accomplish this. He was asked to think carefully about his desire to use the name David de Panaskhet since, if he was wanted for breaking parole in France, there could be a watch list for that name and it could be assumed that since Panaskhet was his brother's name, Subject might assume that name some day. Subject stated that someone was confused about his status in France, that he was not on parol and had, therefore, not done anything wrong in leaving the country. He said that the worst that could happen if he returned there would be for the authorities to ask him why he had left the town he had been confined to. His answer would be that since they had restricted his movements he had left the country (C. O. doubts that this is true but ~~would~~ did not raise any questions).

Subject was given a DRC identity card, number 596, in the name of David de Panaskhet. Since HARVARD is awaiting Headquarters' proposal regarding Subject's resettlement, C. O. suggested that he investigate the possibility of marketing his telephone answering device.

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Subject stated that a woman friend of his in Dortmund knew him by his Russian name but if he visited her she would ask no questions which would pose a security or otherwise embarrassing problems for us. The man he proposed to visit in Dusseldorf to whom he had a letter of introduction, would have to be told his name is Reiner. C. O. told him to do what he thought necessary but to be careful since it would appear that his case was complicated enough without complicating it further. C. O. told Subject to call him when he returns from Dortmund and Dusseldorf.

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CONTACT REPORT

DATE: 23 May 1962, 1000 to 1145 hours

SUBJECT: WIROGUE KUBARK OFFICER: Stephen R. LACKLEN

1. As requested by AD/FI, LACKLEN met WIROGUE as scheduled in the CABELONE apartment at 1000 hours on 23 May 1962. Roscoe H. MOSIEN accompanied to witness the meeting and assist later if necessary, in reconstruction of needed facts.

2. LACKLEN told WIROGUE that he had been sent a message to Washington with the highlights of the 22 May meeting. He said that this message probably could not be acted upon prior to 23 May due to the time difference between Washington and Frankfurt. He was advised that while we hope for some word today it was more probable we would not get an answer prior to 24 May. WIROGUE said that he understood the time delays in awaiting replies from Washington and expressed his satisfaction with our efforts to assist him.

3. LACKLEN told him the documents which he had loaned us were being photographed and would be returned to him as soon as possible. WIROGUE said he was in no hurry for his documents and for us to keep them as long as we needed them. He said he hated being cooped up in this apartment and hoped that we could give him an interim pass which would permit him to go out on the street in Frankfurt. LACKLEN said that he was trying to obtain this pass as soon as possible, the photo WIROGUE gave 22 May was not proper with the sport shirt and that he would have MOSIEN take more pictures the afternoon of 23 May with coat and tie. for the pass. LACKLEN explained that the delay in issuing the pass was simply getting another operational activity to release one of their cover passes for WIROGUE. LACKLEN assured him that we were moving as rapidly as possible and we would make every effort to have a pass for him by 1700 23 May. LACKLEN said if this was not possible he would phone him at 1700 and probably have the pass the following morning, the morning of 24 May. WIROGUE agreed.

4. WIROGUE said that he wanted to travel to Dortmund and Dusseldorf to talk to people there about his telephone answering device. He would like to have a pass to facilitate this trip which would take two or three days. LACKLEN suggested WIROGUE "sit tight" until we had some information from Washington before making this trip. In this exchange of conversation WIROGUE mentioned that he preferred not to use his Austrian passport in Germany. LACKLEN took this entree and asked WIROGUE why didn't he get a real passport as it was obvious WIROGUE felt the Austrian passport was reaching the end of its usefulness. WIROGUE said he wanted more than anything else to legalize himself in any country, even the Congo. He said that he knew US citizenship was impossible because of his criminal record. LACKLEN asked him if he had ever considered German citizenship. (NOTE: In the discussion of a permanent recognition document, LACKLEN deliberately confused the terms economic recognition, citizehsip, political recognition, etc.) WIROGUE was not willing to spend the required five years residency in Germany to attain citizenship or for that matter in any other country. LACKLEN mentioned that some German documentation might be obtainable, however, he knew

nothing about this. LACKLEN said that certainly with the large numbers of refugees that have come to West Germany in the past 15 years, there must be some means of getting documentation. LACKLEN said if WIROGUE would ~~xxx~~ officially ask him for German recognition that he would forward this request to Washington. LACKLEN made it very clear that we here in Germany could make no commitments, could do nothing on this matter or make another move on this case until we hear from Washington. WIROGUE said he clearly understood this and asked for German documentation in exchange for his Austrian passport, etc.

5. Later in the conversation WIROGUE mentioned he had a moral obligation to carry out his assignment for the Congolese army here in Europe and said he must give them some information by mail withing three weeks. LACKLEN asked WIROGUE how would a German recognition affect his dealings with the Congolese army. WIROGUE said he must return to the Congo for two or three days to conclude his contract with them. He would require his Austrian passport for this.

6. Throughout the conversation WIROGUE used the words, if "the service" does not have anything for me." ~~x~~ It is LACKLEN's opinion that WIROGUE believes it quite possible that KUBARK may not have an assignment for him and that if we can provide him with usable recognition documentation he might be effectively terminated. The one problem still unclear, however, is how to obtain his agreement not to return to the Congo. The matter that we retain his Austrian passport will prevent him from returning to the Congo, but it will be very desirable to find a plausible reason by which we can make him see he must not return to the Congo.

7. LACKLEN requested and WIROGUE agreed to remain in the ~~a~~ apartment until the pass could be obtained. LACKLEN arranged for a maid to come in and cook his meals. French magazines were provided. It is believed he will be content in the apartment through 24 May.

8. Throughout the meeting WIROGUE continually ~~xxxxxxxx~~ expressed his views on the Congo, documentation procedures and techniques, etc. LACKLEN suggested that he had very useful information that might be of ~~ix~~ interest to an expert in these fields and asked if he would be agreeable to talking with someone. WIROGUE said he would be very pleased to do so. LACKLEN made this pitch as a contingency by which we might tie up WIROGUE for several days in ~~x~~ "important" debriefings and delay ~~xxx~~ his pressing for an immediate solution. We might also describe delays as being caused by Washington ~~xxx xxxxxx~~ bureaucracy, something of which he claims to be very familiar with. During these debriefings it would be possible also to learn the extent fo his knowlegeability of KUBARK operations, personalities, etx. LACKLEN believes WIROGUE has quite an extensive knowledge of KUBARK. He has been handled by many people, in many places and in many ways.

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9. Concerning WIROGUE's request that we ask Washington approval to explore the possibility of obtaining German recognition for him, he requested that if documentation could be obtained he would like it in the name of "David De Panaskhot". He said this was his brother's legal name in France. WIROGUE suggested also that the document include that he was also known previously as "David Tsitzichvili" which is his real and true name from birth.

10. WIROGUE continued to show a complete satisfaction and contentment with our handling of his case so far. LACKLEN reiterated that we were "rolling along" as rapidly as possible and would make every effort to get an early reply from Washington. To further "substantiate" our desired to give him every assistance, LACKLEN offered to furnish him with the addresses of the Telefunken, Grundig and other electric factories in West Germany where he might sell his invention. WIROGUE said he would appreciate this, but that he also had letters of introduction to several firms in Dortmund and Dusseldorf. At the conclusion of the meeting, LACKLEN summed up the timetable for action as follow:

a. MOSIEN would return at about 1400 today to take needed pass photos and bring him some French reading material. ~~WIXEGE~~ WIROGUE agreed to remain in the apartment until such a pass was available. LACKLEN would do his best to get it by 1700 today, but if not, early on 24 May.

b. When a pass was available WIROGUE could work out arrangements to go to ~~Dortmund~~ Dortmund, etc., however, it may be that his debriefing on the Congo, on documentation, etc. was of sufficient importance that he should be debriefed immediately.

c. To make his stay in the apartment as comfortable as possible he should suggest to the maid the types of foods he particularly enjoys.

d. We would continue to press Washington for authority needed to resolve his case.

11. WIROGUE understood the program and was quite satisfied. He is cooperative and LACKLEN believes will continue to be so as long as a logical and plausible program is presented. LACKLEN's next contact with WIROGUE will be by telephone at 1700 hours on 23 May when he will tell him the pass is not ready and arrange for another contact at 1030 hours on 24 May.

Stephen R Lacklen
STEPHEN R. LACKLEN

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CONTACT REPORT 22 MAY 1962

SUBJECT: WIROGUE

1. WIROGUE phoned Mr. Schneider (HORDWIN) at FC 553001 at 1420 hours 22 May advising that he was at the Frankfurt Main Bahnhof and wished to meet Mr. Schneider. Mr. Schneider requested WIROGUE call back in ten minutes. HORDWIN advised Acting AD/FI that WIROGUE was in Frankfurt and requested what action was desired. Acting AD/FI advised HORDWIN to arrange pick up, billet subject in CABEZONE blown apartment and await further instructions. HORDWIN advised WIROGUE when he called back that Mr. Miller (LACKLEN) would meet him at 1500 hours at Track 15, Main Bahnhof. At Acting AD/FI's request LACKLEN first reported to his office to review passport photograph of WIROGUE and get further instructions. Acting AD/FI instructed LACKLEN to take him to the apartment and if feasible, obtain the passport and with extreme caution elicit any information regarding WIROGUE's purpose for coming to Frankfurt. DOOS came through the office at this time and was advised that LACKLEN and CABEZONE were carrying out this task.

2. WIROGUE was met as planned. He advised that he had already checked into the Hotel Savoy across the street. LACKLEN believed it most feasible to obtain the passport if he were in a CABEZONE apartment. If he were in the hotel, he may be reluctant to give up the passport, etc. WIROGUE was concerned at first about burdening us by living in our apartment but agreed to do so. Stephen R. LACKLEN using alias Mr. Edward Miller and Roscoe MOSIEN using alias Mr. Dale drove subject in CABEZONE car to #1 Ostend Strasse, apartment 9. This nice one-bedroom apartment with kitchen and bath and a living room is regarded as blown and is scheduled to be dropped in Fiscal 1963. The telephone number there is 492813. Contact instructions given WIROGUE in a FRAN cable were Mr. Schneider's number FC 553001 (ops phone located in HORDWIN's office) and the Annex A Guard Post number Northern 8766 for after hours. Both of these numbers should be changed as soon as feasible.

3. As soon as WIROGUE was settled in the apartment, LACKLEN described himself as an administrative officer who was meeting him seeing that he got settled in the new apartment and attending to any of his immediate needs. LACKLEN made it very clear that he had no authority to give him any committments or resolve his case. LACKLEN said, however, that he would like

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to take back to his boss some general informationm on what WIROGUE wanted in Frankfurt. This led WIROGUE to begin a long discussion of his problems in the Congo and his desires for a new assignment with the "Service". LACKLEN was trying to build up sufficient rapport by letting him talk, to find an opening by which he could obtain the passport.

4. WIROGUE advised that he had come from Leopoldville to Brussels and was fortunate enough to catch a connecting flight 22 May to Frankfurt. He explained he was in Frankfurt to talk with some old contacts in hopes they might have a job for him. He asked if Miller (LACKLEN) knew Mike, LACKLEN told him no. He said that he had arranged with the Congolese Minister of Defense to come to Europe to attempt to trace 30,000,000 Francs (sic) - rate 65/1 US Dollar which had been given to the Ministry of Defense officials to purchase airplanes. This money had been deposited in Swiss banks and disappeared. He showed LACKLEN an Order de Mission dated 17 May 1962 signed by the Secretary General of the Congolese Foreign Ministry identifying him for travel for the Congolese Government to as many countries in Europe as necessary. WIROGUE sounded resolved to complete this mission. He claimed, however, that this mission was simply a cover for his Frankfurt contact with the "Service".

5. WIROGUE talked about himself for about an hour and a half. Some of the highlights of this are:

a. About the investigation - a Belgian citizen, who had been in the Congo before independence and who was now a colonel in the Congolese Army and close to General Mobutu had gone to the American embassy to "name-check" WIROGUE. WIROGUE said he was not worried about this investigation (NOTE: LACKLEN was not asking these questions, but simply listening to WIROGUE and attempting to lead up to the request for his passport). WIROGUE felt the only way this Belgian colonel could pin him down was by contacting the Viennese diplomat representative in Leopoldville and through him checking WIROGUE's Austrian passport number. He mentioned that his friends in the Surete and Department of Defense Ministry had asked him for a police certificate from Austria. WIROGUE saw no problem in furnishing this. He could fabricate this with no trouble and was confident it would be accepted because the Congolese officials would have no other such document to compare it with and had a practice of throwing records away.

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b. LACKLEN asked WIROGUE what he would like to do, what type of work he was interested in. WIROGUE replied in a 30 minute presentation that he liked outdoor work with military operations like commando work. He liked to work inmilitary uniform or civilian clothes. He hated desk work. LACKLEN asked him if he would like to work in Communist China, Russia, Indochina, or Germany. WIROGUE replied by saying it depended on the job. He wanted a challenge. He said just give me a mission and I'll carry it out. Don't worry about his being arrested, killed or whatever, money was not important. LACKLEN again emphasized that he had no job in mind, but simply was trying to determine what WIROGUE was interested in, what his experience had been, and what he might be qualified to do. LACKLEN said that he would take this information back to his boss, who would have to contact Washington. We here in Frankfurt knew nothing about him and had no file of his experience.

c. LACKLEN asked WIROGUE suppose there is no assignment for you? What would you like to do then? WIROGUE continued discussing his interest in working for the "Service" and indirectly made it clear he was not interested in a normal job and life. LACKLEN asked him what country he was a citizen of. WIROGUE stated that he was stateless. LACKLEN asked him what country he would like to live in if he had his choise, if he could have anything he wanted where would he like to go what would he like to do in a normal life? WIROGUE replied he didn't know, but he hated Germans and gave the impression that he was very content with his present status. At no time was it discussed or did WIROGUE mention employment, entry, or citizenship in the U. S. He also stated he could not go back to France due to some trouble which he then described as the bank robbery.

d. LACKLEN asked him if he was actually receiving a salary from the Congolese Government. He said he was making about 15,000 Congolese Francs per month and this was not enough to live decently on. He said his job in addition to this investigation he was conducting on the embezzlement of money that he was in effect the chief of the Congolese Air Force.

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e. WIROGUE described his abilities in demolitions, commando work, liquidations, air operations and navigation and a general knowledge of "spy work". He also said that he was an expert on documentation and that he liked to work making phony documentation, water marks, etc. He also mentioned his telephone answering device which he made for $8.00 and wished to go to Dortmund, West Germany to attempt to market it.

f. During the course of the above conversation WIROGUE showed LACKLEN several documents to substantiate his claims of employment by the Congolese Government, etc. LACKLEN decided that the documentation interest of the "Service" in these Congolese documents would be the best entree to obtain his passport. LACKLEN attempted to display a shallow inflated interest in the water marks and stamps on the documents as an Admin Officer who had had a one week operational course and was really trying to get the documents to impress his boss. With each document LACKLEN commented about their simplicity and easy forging possibilities and how much the documents people would love to get six their hands on this. WIROGUE loaned LACKLEN the following documents:

(1) Passport (Austrian) 090058
(2) Return Sabena Air Ticket 8096473 to Leopoldville
(3) Congo D ivers Permit
(4) Carte d' Indenitite D'Etranger
(5) $ Pass from MINDEF/Congo re Technician Status (Civilian)
(6) Health Certificate
(7) Laissez Passer # 71-58. Congo Pass from Leopoldville to Brazzaiville
(8) Laissez Passer as Major, Congo Army
(9) UN Pass (access to Royal Hotel, Leopoldville)
(10) Congo Certificate of Vaccination
(11) Order de Mission (17 May 62) by Secretary General Foreign Ministry
(12) Order de Mission to Brazzaville to apprehend a man signed by Joseph MATUBA, 26 March 62
(13) Attestation he is Attache (Technician) Congo Army by M. Kalongo, Sec. Gen. Ministry of Defense 28 December 61

6. LACKLEN asked if he could borrow these documents so they could be photographed as he was sure they were of extreme value. LACKLEN said that inasmuch as these documents were WIROGUE's property if he insisted he would have someone photograph the documents tonight and bring them back as fast as possible, but

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it would be preferable to have it done on 23 May during the regular working day. WIROGUE said that he was in no rush for the documents and please go ahead, take our time, but he would like to have them back within 48 hours. He then said what would happen if I went out on the street tonight without documents? LACKLEN said that he could possibly give him a simple identity card as working with the American Army here, but requested that WIROGUE stay in the xx apartment tonight, there was food there and we would bring in anything he wanted, such as magazines, etc. WIROGUE said that he was tired, that he would take a bath and stay in the apartment. LACKLEN said that he would return at approximately 1000 hours 23 May and if WIROGUE had any problems call the emergency number he was given.

7. LACKLEN observed as WIROGUE was going through his wallet, attache case and pockets for various documentation which he thought we would like to photograph, an approximate 9" x 11" inch photostat black copy which identified as his birth certificate. During the course of the conversation, WIROGUE also said that he had a driver's license your people gave me with my passport and while mentioning his commission as a major in the Congolese army that he was able to obtain this rank by showing his German Army papers (sic). WIROGUE did not indicate whether these papers were given him or he obtained or made them himself. **

8. Incidentally, WIROGUE indicated he would go into Soviet Russia on his own, accomplish any mission we wished to assign him and return. All at his own risk, provided we would "help him". He also indicated exceptional interest in making phony documents, etc.

** LACKLEN did not ask him for these documents since they had apparently been provided by our "Service" and would be inconsistent with xx the story of the "Service's" interest in photographing Congolese documents, stamps, etc. It is believed that at the right moment WIROGUE could be taken elsewhere for lunch or some other excuse, that he would probably leave these documents in his apartment and we could take possession of them. However, when this is done and he misses them, the die is cast.

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SUBJECTIVE COMMENTS BY LACKLEN

1. LACKLEN feels his approach as a personnel officer representing his boss, trying to get facts which might be helpful in finding out what could be done to help WIROGUE was effective in establishing a proper rapport with him. LACKLEN repeatedly emphasized that he lacked authority, information, etc to make any committments or be any more than an intermediary to his boss, who himself was an intermediary with Washington. LACKLEN emphasized his "sincere" interest in helping WIROGUE.

2. LACKLEN believes WIROGUE has been very satisfied with his first contact in Frankfurt and will be cooperative until we advise him his passport, etc, will not be returned.

3. WIROGUE impresses LACKLEN as being the man described and possessing the personality and other traits described in the cables. It is believed that he can be a dangerous and difficult individual when "crossed". It is suggested that a clear course of action be established prior to advising WIROGUE his documents are not being returned as it is quite likely WIROGUE has planned or will plan his own course of action.

4. LACKLEN believes that WIROGUE can be delayed for two, three, four, or even more days with the story these documents, the stamps are terrific, "our people" are really excited about them and we would like to keep them longer, we would like to send them to Washington, etc. It may be that WIROGUE could be given an identification card similar to but not identical with ~~xx~~ those provided defectors describing the individual as in Army custody as an interim measure and clearly marked with an expiration date.

5. It may be important to note that prior to meeting WIROGUE LACKLEN had only read FRAN 0404 and made a 30 second perusal of LEOP 3939 and DIR 11783. LACKLEN did really not retain any data from the two incoming messages and certifies that he did not lead WIROGUE in the conversation but simply let him talk with ~~xx~~ the purpose of establishing rapport and obtaining the passport if possible.

6. At approximately 1755 hours LACKLEN returned to the DCOS's office and briefed the DCOS and Acting AD/FI on the meeting. Acting AD/FI sent an Ops immediate cable to LEOP DIR and routine to~~E~~ FROB. A meeting was scheduled in the AD/FI office at 0830 23 May. Acting AD/FI's request LACKLEN notified Deputy Chief MKTOPAZ to attend the meeting. ~~Axxix~~ Deputy Chief MKTOPAZ came to CABEZONE at 1945 hours 22 May and inspected documents. Acting Chief, CABEZONE was advised.

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Stephen R. Lacklen

LEBENSLAUF VON GEORG FRANK SANDERS

1. IDENTITÄT:

   A. VOR- UND NACHNAME: Georg Frank SANDERS

   B. NAME BEI GEBURT: Georg SANDERS, wie ersichtlich aus meinem Geburtsschein und allen anderen sowjetischen Dokumenten. Bei Ankunft in den Westen habe ich jedoch den Namen meines Vaters, Frank, meinem Vornamen beigefügt. In den USSR, als das Führen des Vatersnamens verlangt war, wurde ich Georg Frankovich SANDERS genannt.

   C. ANDERE NAMEN: Ich habe niemals irgendwelche andere Namen benützt, aber meine Mutter hat mich mit der georgischen Abkürzung meines Namens "Zhori" gerufen und meine russischen Freunde haben mich "Zhora" oder "Zhorzh" genannt.

2. GEBURT:

   A. GEBURTSDATUM: 25. Juli 1919

   B. GEBURTSORT: Tiflis, Georgien, USSR. Tiflis ist der alte russische Name. Der georgische Name als auch der gegenwärtige offizielle Name ist Tbilisi.

   C. NATIONALITÄT: Georgier

3. STAATSBÜRGERSCHAFT:

   A. BEI GEBURT: sowjetische. Von 1917 (Oktober Revolution in Russland) bis 1921 war Georgien nach dem Fall des zaristischen Regimes von Menschewiken regiert und teilweise von türkischen, deutschen und britischen Truppen besetzt. Erst 1921 kam in Georgien die sowjetische Regierung offiziell an die Macht. Jedoch würden alle Personen die während dieser Übergangszeit geboren wurden später als Sowjetbürger anerkannt.

B. GEGENWÄRTIGE STAATSBÜRGERSCHAFT: Staatenlos

4. RELIGION: Orthodox (prawoslawni). Da ich in einer gottlosen Gesellschaftsordnung aufwuchs habe ich meine Religion in meiner Jugend nur sehr begrenzt ausgeübt und habe später als Erwachsener vollkommen aufgehört in eine Kirche zu gehen wegen der bestehenden Bedingungen in den USSR.

5. GESELLSCHAFTLICHER URSPRUNG: Intelligenz (slushaschtschi); Mein Vater war ein Ingenieur und meine Mutter gehörte zur Gruppe der Kopf-Arbeiter.

6. Beruf: Elektro-Techniker, das würde ungefähr in Deutschland einem Ingenieur ohne Diplom, d. h. ohne Universitätsbildung, entsprechen.

A. LETZTE STELLUNG: Chef Elektriker (starschi elekto-technik) bei MICHA ZCHAKAJA RTS.

7. LETZTER WOHNORT: Schota Rustaveli Strasse (ulitsa) Nr. 25 (Wohnung meiner Lebensgefährtin Nina GANDELI) in MICHA-ZCHAKAJA, Kutaisi Oblast, Georgien SSR.

8. EHESTAND: Ledig. Seit 1946 bis zu meiner Flucht lebte ich mit Nina GANDELI zusammen, geboren 1920, Mädchenname TAKTASCHWILI. Als ich sie kennenlernte war sie mit einem Postangestellten unglücklich verheiratet. Ihr Mann war viel älter als sie und die Ehe war von ihren Eltern geplant worden. Die Eltern waren altmodische Bauern von einem entlegenen Dorf die froh waren ihre Tochter mit einem verhältnismässig gebildeten und wohlhabenden Mann zu verheiraten. Zu dem Zeitpunkt da ich in die Armee einberufen wurde war Nina meine Geliebte. Als ich aus dem Krieg zurück kam zog ich zu ihr, da ihr Mann im Zweiten

Weltkrieg gefallen war. Sie lebte mit einer Tochter, die währendessen geboren worden war, in einer bescheidenen Wohnung die sie von ihrem Mann geerbt hatte. Ihre Eltern waren tot und sie arbeitete als Briefträgerin da sie nur eine bescheidene Ausbildung genossen hatte. Während der letzten Jahre unseres Zusammenlebens fand ich heraus, dass Nina Beziehungen zu anderen Männern unterhielt. Das war der Anlass zu Streitigkeiten und das Zusammenleben wurde unerträglich. Dann erwartete sie ein Kind und da ich sicher war, dass es nicht mein Kind war, entschloss ich mich unsere Beziehungen zu beenden. Das war mit ein Grund für meine Flucht. Ich habe keine eigenen Kinder.

9. ELTERN:

A. VATER: Frank Simon SANDERS, geboren ungefähr 1885 im Baltikum; er kam ungefähr 1910 ins russische Gebiet. Er arbeitete als Ingenieur in Baku, Batumi und Tbilisi Gebiet. Er starb 1924 an den Folgen eines Arbeitsunfalls. Ich kann mich an meinem Vater nicht mehr erinnern, aber ich lernte von meiner Mutter, dass er ein guter und gütiger Mann war der allgemein beliebt war.

B. MUTTER: Maria SANDERS, Mädchenname KANTSCHELI, geboren ungefähr 1885 in einem kleinen Dorf in der Nähe der aserbaidshanischen Grenze im Tbilisi Oblast. Sie war das einzige Kind; als ihre Eltern im hohen Alter innerhalb weniger Jahre starben zog sie nach Tbilisi und arbeitete in Büros von verschiedenen privaten Unternehmungen, bis sie meinen Vater heiratete. Nachdem ihr Mann starb fing sie wieder an zu arbeiten. Sie wechselte ihre Arbeitsstelle verschiedene Male und die

einzige Arbeitsstelle an die ich mich erinnere war die letzte Stelle die sie innehatte als Kassiererin in einem Schuhreparatur-Geschäft (artel) in der Sowetskaja Ulitsa in Tbilisi. Sie starb 1934 an einem Herzschlag.

10. GESCHWISTER: Keine Lebenden. Ich hatte einen Bruder Leon der 1923 geboren wurde und 6 Monate nach der Geburt starb.

11. ANDERE VERWANDTE: Ich weiss, dass mein Vater im Baltikum Verwandte hatte, aber unsere Familie hatte keinen Kontakt mit ihnen und ich kannte niemanden. Ich hatte keine nahen Verwandten mütterlicherseits und die entfernten Verwandten in dem Heimatdorf meiner Mutter unterhielten keinen Kontakt mit meiner Familie da sie die Ehe meiner Mutter mit einem "Ausländer" eines anderen Glaubens ablehnten. Ich habe das Heimatdorf meiner Mutter niemals besucht.

12. NAHE FREUNDE UND BEKANNTE: Ich hatte niemals nahe Freunde aber ich stand den folgenden Personen in der Stadt etwas näher:

(1) Direktor von RTS, der 1959 nach Rustavi in Georgien SSR versetzt wurde.

(2) Rayon Tierarzt, der sein Büro in der tierärztlichen Klinik des Rayons hatte und der viel im Rayon herumreiste um dort die Bauern zu besuchen.

(3) Bibliothekarin des Klubs (eine Freundin)

13. BESONDERE BEFÄHIGUNGEN: Ich liebe es kleine Dinge zu erfinden und mir im eigenen Heim eine gute Werkstatt einzurichten.

14. SPRACHEN: Georgische Sprache - Muttersprache

Russisch - von der Schule und durch Kontakt mit der Bevölkerund in russisch sprechenden Gebieten und als Soldat.

Deutsch - von der Schule und durch Aufenthalt in Deutschland

Englisch - Von der technischen Schule und durch meinen Kontakt mit Amerikanern in Deutschland

15. FINANZIELLE LAGE: keine

16. AUSBILDUNG:

1927-1934 - Trudowaja Schkola Nr. 107 (10- Jahre Schule, desyatiletka) die sich an der Ecke von Prospekt Michailowskiy und Kirochnaja Ulitsa in Tbilisi befand. (Zur Zeit heissen die Strassen PLECHANOVA und MARDSHANISCHWILI). Vor 1927 war es das deutsche Realgymnasium und obwohl es in eine srednjaja schkola umgewandelt worden war wurde der Unterricht bis 1930 in Deutsch abgehalten und erst von diesem Jahr an in der georgischen Sprache. Die Mehrzahl der Schüler waren Georgier. Bis 1930 gab es zwei Stunden in der Woche russischen Sprachunterricht und eine Stunde georgischen Sprachunterricht. Ich war sieben Jahre in dieser Schule aber wegen des Todes meiner Mutter wechselte ich auf die technische Schule über da ich dort wohnen konnte und verpflegt wurde.

1934-1938 - Tbiliskii Elektro-Technicum in der Sowetskaja Ulitsa in Tbilisi, ein zwei-stöckiges Gebäude mit Garten wo die Werkstätten und Wohnheime untergebracht waren. Im

Sommer 1934 suchte ich um Aufnahme in dieser Schule an und überreichte das Schulzeugnis der sieben absolvierten Jahre und ein Photo. Im Juli oder August bestand ich die Aufnahmeprüfung über Mathematik, Physik und schriftliche und mündliche Prüfungen in georgischer und russischer Sprache. Als mein Name auf der Aushängetafel der Schule aufschien wusste ich, dass ich bestanden hatte. Ich musste kein Schulgeld bezahlen und bekam ein Stipendium welches gerade alles lebensnotwendige deckte. Der Aufenthalt im Schulheim, wo ich ein Zimmer mit drei anderen Studenten teilte, war frei. Im ersten Stock des Technikums, in der Nähe des Schulbüros, war ein Speisesaal wo man billig essen konnte. Das Essen war schlecht. Die weiblichen Studenten lebten in einem Nebengebäude in derselben Strasse, zwei oder drei Häuserblocks vom Technikum.

Vier Jahre studierte ich Physik, Mathematik, Geschichte, Englisch, georgische Sprache und Literatur; von 1936 oder 1937 an die Verfassung der Sowjet Union. Die Gegenstände wurden auf dem Stand einer "Höheren Schule" gelehrt. Dann gab es noch die folgenden spezialen Unterrichtsgegenstände: Technologie der Metalle, Theorie der Mechanik, Materialstärke, Elektro-Maschinen, elektrische Arbeitsverfahren, Elektro-Geräte, elcktrische Messinstrumente, Zeichnen. Die Studenten wurden auch militärisch ausgebildet und körperlich ertüchtigt. Der Unterricht dauerte von September bis Juli. Die Sommerferien verbrachte ich gewöhnlich auf einem Kolchos mit einer Gruppe, die vom Technikum organisiert worden war, um den Bauern mit der Ernte zu helfen.

Die Prüfungen fanden zwei mal im Jahre statt, vor dem Jahresende und am Ende eines zweiten Semesters. Noten wurden nach dem folgenden System gegeben:

5 - Otlitschno (sehr gut)
4 - Choroscho (gut)
3 - Posredstwenno (genügend)
2 - Plocho (schlecht)
1 - Otschen plocho (sehr schlecht)

Die ersten drei Noten waren notwendig um versetzt zu werden.

Im Frühling 1938 hatte ich Abschlussprüfungen, mündlich und schriftlich und ich bekam ein Diplom ausgehändigt. Das Zeugnis war eine Seite lang und brachte zum Ausdruck, dass ich das Technikum 4 Jahre lang besucht hatte. Es enthielt die Noten für alle Gegenstände und zeigte, dass ich als electromechanic ausgebildet worden war.

Allen Prüflingen wurden verschiedene Arbeitsplätze zugewiesen an denen sie mindestens zwei Jahre zu verbleiben hatten. Das ist eine Art von Rückzahlung des Geldes, das die Regierung für die Ausbildung ausgegeben hatte. Ich wurde MICHA-ZCHAKAJA M.T.S. zugewiesen; der Name wurde 1958 in R.T.S. abgewandelt.

17. BERUFLICHER WERDEGANG:

1938-1941 und 1946-bis zur Flucht MICHA ZCHAKAJA M.T.S. (Maschinen-Traktoren-Station), später abgewandelt in R.T.S. (Reparatur-Technische-Station) . (Matchino-Traktornaja und bzw. Remontno- Technitscheskaja Stanzija). MICHA-ZCHAKAJA wurde von der Bevölkerung einfach Zchakaja genannt und war Rayon-Zentrum des Zchakajskii Rayon, so genannt nach dem berühmten georgischen Revolutionär MICHA ZCHAKAJA ((der alte Name der Stadt war ACHAL -SENAKI bezw. ACHAL - SENAKSKII Rayon). M. Zchakaja war einer der Organisatoren der georgischen kommunistischen Partei.

Die Stadt hat gegenwärtig ungefähr 10.000 Einwohner und befindet sich an der Eisenbahnstrecke Samtredia-Suchumi (die Hauptstrecke zwischen Tbilisi und Moskau mit Abzweigungen nach Poti, dem Badeort am Schwarzen Meer. Die Stadt liegt zwischen zwei Zuflüssen des Rion Flusses: Tsiwi und Terachi. Am Letzteren liegt ein paar Kilometer von M. ZCHAKAJA entfernt ein kleines Elektrizitätswerk wo ich nach meiner Rückkehr aus dem II.Weltkrieg zeitweilig arbeitete. Bei M.T.S. (welche 1958 in R.T.S. umbenannt wurde nachdem die Einrichtungen und Maschinen den lokalen Getreide-und Trauben- erzeugenden Kolchosen zugeteilt worden waren und als einzige Verantwortung die Reparatur dieser Maschinen mit R.T.S. verblieb). Ich wurde bald Vorarbeiter einer Gruppe von Elektro-Mechanikern, die für die Pflege und die Reparaturen der elektrischen Teile von landwirtschaftlichen und anderen Maschinen verantwortlich waren. Mein Anfangsgehalt war 400 oder 500 Rubel, aber es stieg schnell und als ich in die Armee einberufen wurde war mein Gehalt schon fast doppelt so hoch.

Aus persönlichen Gründen kehrte ich in diese Stadt zurück, nachdem ich aus dem Militärdienst entlassen worden war und ich erhielt meine alte Stellung wieder. Ich bekam dazu noch eine Stelle als Elektro-Techniker mit dem vorher erwähnten Elektrizitätswerk, welches Elektrizität für die Stadt und dem übrigen Rayon erzeugte. Ich erhielt diese Stelle zugewiesen, da nach dem Krieg ein Mangel an qualifizierten Arbeitskräften bestand. Ich arbeitete in der zweiten Schicht im Elektrizitätswerk von 1947-1953 (dann wurde die Stelle von einem jungen Absolventen des Kutaisi Technikums gefüllt). Ich verdiente dort 700 Rubel neben meinem Grundgehalt bei R.T.S. Vor meiner Flucht war mein Einkommen ungefähr 120 neue Rubel Brutto. Ich hatte zusätzliches Einkommen von Wochenend-Arbeiten für die Reparatur von Haushalt gegenständen,Radios usw. durch Einwohner der Stadt. Das Geld war 1961 10 zu 1 abgewertet worden.

18. MILITÄRISCHER WERDEGANG

A. REGISTRIERUNG FÜR MILITÄRDIENST: Im Sommer 1939 wurde ich von meinem rayon-wojenkomat (Rekrutierungsstelle) benachrichtigt, dass ich mich an einem bestimmten Tag dort einzufinden habe; von dort ging es mit einer Gruppe anderer zukünftiger Rekruten zu der rayon polyclinic für die medizinische Untersuchung. Ich habe den linken Daumen und Zeigefinger bis zum ersten Glied durch einen Arbeitsunfall verloren und als dies dem Rekrutierungsstelle mitgeteilt wurde, wurde ich für den aktiven Dienst als ungeeignet erklärt und der Reserve zugewiesen. Zu demselben Zeitpunkt wurde mein pripisnoje swidetelstwo (Registrierungs-Dokument) für ein Soldbuch ausgetauscht.

B. EINZIEHUNGSTAG: Ungefähr am 26 August 1941 wurde ich aufgefordert mich am 27. August beim raywojenkomat zu melden. Ich tat das und wurde aufgefordert mich zum Dienst am folgenden Tag zu melden. Mit einer Gruppe von ungefähr 80 bis 100 Rekruten meines Rayons fuhren mir mit dem Zug von Tbilisi nach Baku, wo die Gruppe in der sogenannten Saljanskije Kasarmi (S. Kaserne) untergebracht wurde, die sich am Stadtrand von Baku, auf der Strasse nach Saljani und zur iranischen Grenze,befand.

C. militärische EINHEIT und ERKENNUNGSNUMMER: Ich diente bei der Luftabwehr Artillerie. Eine Erkennungsnummer hat es bei der sowjetischen Armee nicht gegeben.

D. GRUNDAUSBILDUNG: Meine erste militärische Ausbildung erhielt ich in der Saljani Kaserne in Baku und sie dauerte zwei Monate. Einen Monat reguläre Grundausbildung und im zweiten Monat verbesserte ich meine Qualifikation als Autofahrer (Ich hatte gelernt wie man einen Wagen fährt während ich in der M.T.S. die elektrischen Reparaturen

an Autos durchführte. Ich weiss die Nummer der Einheit nicht mehr in der ich meine Grundausbildung erhielt. Zu diesem Zeitpunkt waren die Kasernen überfüllt, meistens Soldaten der Infantrie und Artillerie die immer wieder abgelöst wurden.

E. SPEZIALAUSBILDUNG: Einen Monat Fahrschule wie oben erwähnt.

F. RESERVE ZUGEHÖRIGKEIT :

Sommer 1939: Aus Gesundheitsgründen untauglich für aktiven Dienst und der Reserve zugeteilt.

Herbst 1946: Aus der Armee entlassen-nachdem ich meine Reise und Entlassungspapiere meinem Rajwojenkomat übergeben hatte erhielt ich ein neues Soldbuch welches meine Reserve Zugehörigkeit enthielt. Ich wurde nie mehr einberufen oder zu irgendeiner Übung eingezogen nachdem ich von meinem Militärdienst entlassen worden war.

G. CHRONOLOGISCHE AUFZEICHNUNG MEINES MILITÄRDIENSTES:

Mit einer Gruppe anderer Rekruten wurde ich mit dem Zug zu der 253. Separaten Luftabwehr Artillerie Division, 2. Batterie, gebracht (OSAD- ogne-saschtschitnyi artilleriski division). Der kommandierende Offizier der Batterie war Leutnant WAKS. Kommandant der wswod uprawlenje (Verwaltung, Zugsführer) der Division war Leutnant ENDELADSE. Stellvertretender Divisionskommandant für politische Belange war Hauptmann TSCHOCHA und politruk meiner Batterie war Senior Leutnant SAMARIN. Major Wlado (Wladimir) GURGENIDSE war kommandierender Offizier von OSAD und im Februar 1943 wurde er auch zum Kommandeur von

PWO (protiwo- wosdischnaja oborona) (Luftschutz) für die Stadt Michurinsk ernannt. Das Hauptquartier der Division war in Michurinsk, während die Batterie in der Nähe der Station TARASOWO bei der Siedlung Konskoje, 7 km von Michurinsk und 6 km von den 6 errichteten Gehegen bei Kochetowa (Station) lag. Ein höhes Hauptquartier war in Tambow und wurde erst von Oberst TSCHERNJAWSKI und später von Oberst ZWETKOW, einem degradierten General kommandiert.

Als ich zuerst in Michurinsk eintraf wurde ich erst als Lastwagenfahrer dem Verpflegungszug der Division zugeteilt (choswswod oder chosjajstwennyi wswod), kommandiert von Junior Leutnant MAKAROW. Später wurde ich mit dem oben erwähnten ENDELADSE bekannt, ein Landsmann von mir und wurde durch seinen Einfluss dem Divisions-Kommandeur GURGENIDSE, auch ein Georgier der später zum Oberstleutnant befördert wurde, als persönlicher Fahrer zugeteilt. Er behielt mich in dieser Position bis ich vom Militärdienst entlassen wurde.

H. BEFÖRDERUNGEN UND DEGRADIERUNGEN: Nach 6 Monaten Militärzeit wurde ich zum jefrejtor (Gefreiten) befördert, am Ende des ersten Jahres zum Unterfeldwebel und 1944 wurde ich zum Feldwebel befördert

I. AUSZEICHNUNGEN: keine

J. ENTLASSUNGSTAG: Ich wurde vom aktiven Militärdienst Ende September 1946 entlassen. Ich erhielt meinen Fahrbefehl und Reisegeld von meiner Einheit in Michurinsk, die ich später dem rajwojenkomat übergab. 1955 wurde ich nochmals ärztlich untersucht, auf Befehl vom vojenkomat und offiziell aus meiner Reservestellung entlassen, aus Gesundheitsgründen (so wie zuvor) und erhielt eine sogenannte belji bilet (weisse

Karte)oder dauernde Befreiung vom Militärdienst.

19. WOHNORTE SEIT GEBURT:

1919-1926	verschiedene Adressen in Tbilisi
1926-1934	Tbilisi, Kirotschnaja Ulitsa Nr. 35 eine Wohnung in einem 2-stöckigem Haus, welches früher privates Eigentum war und später SHAKT (Staatliche Häuserverwaltung) unterstand.Nach dem Tode meiner Mutter trat ich in das Elektro-Technikum ein, wo ich im Pensionat war.
1934-1938	Tbilisi, Ulitsa Sowjetskaja (Nummer nicht in Erinnerung), Studentenheim des Tbilisi Elektro-Technikums.
1938-1941	MICHA ZCHAKAJA, Ulitsa Tsulukidse Nr.14. Hier mietete ich ein Zimmer in einem privaten einstöckigem Haus, das einem pensionierten Eisenbahn-Weichensteller, Ilja LORDKIPANIDSE,gehörte, welcher ein Zimmer vermieten musste, um etwas zu seiner Pension dazuzuverdienen. Ilja's Frau Keto(Katherina) kümmerte sich um meine Wäsche und kochte für mich wofür ich extra etwas bezahlte. Das Ehepaar hatte keine Kinder und behandelten mich wie ihren eigenen Sohn.
1941-1946	Militärzeit
1946-1962 (bis zur Flucht)	Micha Zchakaja,Ulitsa Schota Rustaveli Nr. 25, die Privatwohnung meiner Geliebten Nina GANDELI. Ich liebte sie und hatte mit ihr ein Verhältnis bevor ich

in den Krieg ging. Während des Krieges hörte ich, dass Nina's Mann im Krieg gefallen war und ich entschloss mich nach Zchakaja zurückzukehren um in ihrer Nähe zu sein. Ich zog zu Nina und lebte mit ihr zusammen ohne unsere Heirat bei SAGS (Registrierstelle von Geburten, Heiraten und Sterbefälle) zu registrieren. Obwohl ich erst darauf bestand unsere Verbindung zu legalisieren wollte Nina es nicht, da sie in ihrer ersten Ehe unglücklich war; sie wollte frei sein um die Verbindung jeder Zeit lösen zu können.

Während der letzten Jahre fand ich heraus, dass Nina sich während meiner Abwesenheit von zu Hause mit anderen Männern traf. Unstimmigkeiten entstanden, die mehr und mehr wuchsen als die Zeit verging. Nachdem das Verhältnis mit Nina sehr kühl geworden war, fing ich an mich mit anderen Frauen zu treffen. Wir waren oft daran uns endgültig zu trennen, aber wir fanden immer wieder zusammen. Ich versuchte verzweifelt unser Problem zu lösen,denn ich hatte zu einem Zeitpunkt als wir uns noch sehr nahe waren Bemerkungen gegen die Regierung gemacht und ich plante sogar eine gemeinsame Flucht aus den USSR. Ich wollte sie nicht zusehr verärgern um sie nicht womöglich dazu zu bringen, dass sie mich bei der Militia anzeigte. Aber aus irgendwelchen Gründen wollte Nina nicht gänzlich mit mir brechen und eines

Tages teilte sie mir mit, dass sie ein Kind erwarte und dass sie unsere Heirat legalisieren möchte. Da ich mich aber nicht als der Vater des Kindes betrachtete und da ich Erpressung von Ninas Seite fürchtete entschloss ich mich meine Flucht, die ich ohnehin schon geplant hatte, zu beschleunigen.

20. **REISEN:**

Keine anderen als schon erwähnt.

21. **VERHAFTUNGEN:**

Im Juni 1962 kam dieMilitia zu mir und bracht mich von meinem Arbeitsplatz zu ihrer Dienststelle wo ich beschuldigt wurde ein langjähriges Mitglied einer georgischen Widerstandsgruppe zu sein und regierungsfeindliche Äusserungen gemacht zu haben. Obwohl ich solche Bemerkungen bei verschiedenen Gelegenheiten gemacht hatte und deshalb schuldig im Sinne des letzteren Teils der Anschuldigung war, konnte ich fühlen, dass die Militia nicht genügend Informationen besass und ich verneinte alle Anschuldigungen. Ich konnte mir nicht denken wer dahinter steckte. Nach langen Verhören, bei denen ich über alle Einzelheiten meines Lebens, Eltern , Militärdienst, Kontakte, u.s.w. befragt wurde, wurde ich mit einer Warnung entlassen das Gebiet nicht zu verlassen und es wurde mir gesagt ich würde wieder von der Militia hören. Mit dieser einzigen Ausnahme bin ich nie verhaftet oder verhört worden, weder bei der Militia oder anderen Sicherheitsbehörden.

22. **MITGLEDSCHAFT** IN POLITISCHEN PARTEIEN ODER ORGANISATIONEN:

Ich gehörte niemals der kommunistischen Partei an. Mir wurde nahe gelegt 1937 Komsomol beizutreten während ich am Tbilisi

Elektro-Technikum war. Dabei wurde von zwei Klassenkameraden die Bürgschaft übernommen, jeder von den beider war schon mehr als zwei Jahre Mitglied . Ich reichte mein Gesuch bei der lokalen Komsomol jatschejka (Zelle) ein und bei einer Zusammenkunft der Zellenmitglieder wurde mein Aufnahmegesuch besprochen, ich erzählte meine Lebensgeschichte und beantwortete Fragen. Nachdem ich aufgenommen worden war, erhielt ich meine Mitgliedskarte in ungefähr zwei Monaten vom Stadt-Rayon-Komittee des Tbilisi Komsomol; darauf hin besuchte ich Versammlungen und zahlte kleine Beiträge. Ich hatte niemals eine offizielle Position bei Komsomol. Als ich Tbilisi verliess musste ich mich von der Tbilisi Organisation streichen lassen und mich am neuen Wohnort Micha Zchakaja (bei der Bevölkerung gewöhnlich nur "Zchakaja" genannt), neu eintragen lassen. Dasselbe geschah als ich in die Armee eintrat (Ausstreichen aus der alten Organisation und Einschreiben am neuen Wohnort). Als ich nach der Entlassung von der Armee wieder nach Zchakaja zurückkehrte liess ich mich nicht wieder in die lokale Organisation eintragen.

Als ich in Zchakaja zu arbeiten begann wurde ich automatisch in die (prof.-org) Gewerkschaft eingeschrieben, in der ich ein passives Mitglied war, das seine Beiträge (etwas wie 1% meines Gehaltes) an den Organisator der Gewerkschaft von MTS bezahlte und von Zeit zu Zeit einer Pflichtversammlung beiwohnte.Ich machte nie Gebrauch von den Vorteilen der Mitgliedschaft wie ermässigte Preise in Erholungsstätten (putewka v dom otdicha) .

23. VERBINDUNGEN MIT EINEM SICHERHEITSDIENST:

Ich hatte nie einen Kontakt mit einer Sicherheitsbehörde. Ich wurde auch nie aufgefordert in irgendeiner Art für den sowjetischen Sicherheitsdienst zu arbeiten.

24. FLUCHT

A. GRÜNDE:

Trotzdem ich in einem kommunistischen Land geboren und erzogen worden war begann ich doch schon frühzeitig zu verstehen, dass für die Einzelperson keine Freiheit bestand. Es war mir auch klar, dass persönlicher Aufstieg nicht von dem Talent und der Rechtschaffenheit eines Menschen abhing, sondern von dem Ausmass der politischen Betätigung. Ich sah durch die kommunistischen Lügen, da die Wirklichkeit so verschieden von der offiziellen Propaganda war. Während und nach dem Krieg traf ich Menschen die westliche Länder besucht hatten und ich war in der Lage Bruchstücke der Wahrheit über den Unterschied in den Lebensarten aus diesen Erzählungen abzuleiten, obwohl diese Berichte sehr vorsichtig vorgebracht wurden. Nachdem ich 1956 ein gutes Radio der "Mir" Marke kaufte hörte ich sehr oft ausländischen Stationen zu. Lange Zeit trug ich mich mit der Idee aus den USSR zu fliehen wo ich keine Familie, keine Verwandten und keine Aufstiegsmöglichkeiten hatte. Meine feindliche Einstellung zur Regierung wurde stärker und stärker mit der Zeit und es wurde für mich immer schwieriger mich zu kontrollieren und diesen Gefühlen nicht offen Ausdruck zu verleihen, was ich dann doch einige Male tat. Meine Erfahrung mit der Militia und die Entwicklung meines persönlichen Lebens beschleunigte meine Fluchtpläne.

B. TECHNISCHE EINZELHEITEN DER FLUCHT:

Am 25. Juni 1962, drei Tage nach meinen Erfahrungen mit der Militia, verliess ich meine Wohnung um 7 Uhr früh wie jeden Tag um in die Arbeit zu gehen. Ich verliess die Stadt zu Fuss in Richtung Samtredia. Ich trug meine normale Kleidung, hatte 80 Rubel bei mir und eine Handtasche. Ich wagte nicht den Zug zu nehmen da ich Angst hatte von der Militia überwacht zu werden. Nachdem ich 2-3 km auf der Landstrasse gegangen war, wurde ich von einem Lastwagen eines nahe gelegenen Kolchos mitgenommen, der in der gleichen Richtung fuhr. Ich verliess den Lastwagen in der Stadtmitte von Samtredia, zahlte dem Fahrer einen Rubel und ging zur Eisenbahnstation; hier kaufte ich eine Fahrkarte nach Batumi und nahm den Zug um 11.50der um 14.15 in Batumi ankam. Ich fand einen sicheren Platz und schlief bis zur Dunkelheit. Ich verliess Batumi zu Fuss entlang des Seeufers bis ich 1 1/2 oder 2 km südlich die alte Schiess-Stätte erreichte. Hier ging ich um ungefähr 22 Uhr ins Wasser, nachdem ich meinen Pass zerstört hatte (die anderen Dokumente liess ich zu Hause) und vergrub meine Kleider und Tasche. Ich wusste durch das Studium einer Landkarte, dass ich ungefähr 18 km zu schwimmen hatte um türkisches Gebiet zu erreichen. Ich schwamm die ganze Nacht und ich war nicht sicher ob ich schon türkisches Gebiet erreicht hatte , aber ich war erschöpft und schwamm ungefähr um 3 Uhr oder 4 Uhr früh zum Ufer. An dem Punkt wo ich ankam began das Ufer steil anzusteigen. Ich sah die Silhuette einer Hütte und ging hinein. Da fand ich einen alten elektrischen Motor, russisch beschriftet, woraus ich ersah, dass ich noch in Russland war. Ich versteckte mich in der Nähe

im Gebüsch und verbrachte dort die Nacht und den folgenden Tag. Als es dunkel wurde, kletterte ich den Abhang hinauf um das Gelände zu überblicken. Ich ging ein Stück und hörte russische Stimmen die vom Ufer kamen. Ich sah einen dunklen Gegenstand auf dem Wasser, welcher wie ein Unterseebot aussah. Ich ging weiter am Ufer entlang und um ungefähr 22 oder 23 Uhr ging ich ins Wasser und schwamm 3 km hinaus und dann parallel zum Ufer. Als ich in die Reichweite eines Suchlichtes kam, das über dem Wasser spielte, tauchte ich unter. Als ich nach oben kam ging das Suchlicht gerade über mich hinweg, aber nichts geschah und ich wusste, dass ich unendeckt geblieben war. Ich schwamm bis zur Erschöpfung, einige Stunden vor der Morgendämmerung schwamm ich zum Ufer und versteckte mich in einer Höhle zwischen zwei Felsen im Meer in Ufernähe. Da verblieb ich zum Morgen. Am nächsten Morgen kletterte ich den Abhang hinauf, wo ich ein steinernes Gebilde sah, das wie ein Grab aussah. Ich ging hinein und schaute mir die Umgebung durch eine kleine Öffnung an. Ich sah ein kleines Dorf, später lernte ich, dass es Kemal-Pascha war. Erst dachte ich ein Minarett wäre ein Beobachtungsturm. Ich nahm an, es wäre das Dorf Sarpi noch immer auf russischem Boden. Ich war sehr durstig und kletterte den Hügel hinunter zu einem Bach um zu trinken. Ich traf einen 11 oder 12 jährigen Buben den ich russisch ansprach, aber der Bub lief weg. Ich war noch immer nicht sicher wo ich war, ich ging ein Stück im Bach um meine Fussabdrücke zu verbergen. Dann versteckte ich mich im Gebüsch bis zur Dunkelheit. Ich ging dann um das Dorf herum zum anderen Ende. Ich betrat das Dorf und klopfte an die Tür eines Hauses, das am Abhang eines Hügels lag. Ich

rief in russischer Sprache. Ich hörte Stimmen und Fusstritte im Haus, aber niemand öffnete. Ich kletterte auf das Dach eines Stalles im Hof und verbrachte dort die Nacht. Früh am nächsten Morgen wurde ich durch Geräusche im Hof geweckt. Ich sah einige Frauen und zwei Männer. Ich näherte mich ihnen und versuchte mich durch Zeichensprache zu verständigen und zu erklären, dass ich aus Russland kam. In der Zwischenzeit waren Menschen mit Stöcken und Äxten auf den Hof gekommen. Ich versuchte wieder zu erklären, dass ich aus Russland käme und in der Türkei verbleiben möchte. Die Männer nahmen mich dann zu den militärischen Behörden in Kemal-Pascha.

Als ich in Batumi ins Wasser ging,hatte ich Schwimmhosen an, einen Gürtel und ein paar Schwimmflossen. Ich hatte ein Klappmesser im Gürtel, einen Sack Nadeln um mich zu stechen im Falle eines Krampfes, mein Geld war in einem Nylonsack, 3 Tafel Schockolade, ein Kompass und zwei Phenamin Tabletten um meine Energie zu heben, in einem anderen Nylonsack. Mit Ausnahme des Suchlichtes auf dem Wasser, das ich durch Tauchen zu umgehen suchte, gab es keine anderen Hindernisse.

Ich hatte niemanden von meinen Fluchtplänen erzählt und niemand hat mir dabei geholfen.

Von Kemal-Pascha, wo ich Kleider bekam,wurde ich mit dem Wagen nach Erserum gebracht und von dort mit dem Zug nach Istanbul ins Flüchtlingslager. Dort war ich eine Woche und wurde dann mit Hilfe von US Behörden am Freitag den 6. Juli 1962 nach Deutschland gebracht.

25. DOKUMENTE:

A. PASS:

Ich erhielt meinen ersten drei Jahre gültigen Pass von der

Militia Dinststelle Nr. 17 (Pass Abteilung) des Molotowski Rayon von Tbilisi, wo ich damals wohnte. Der Pass war ein einzelnes Blatt Papier und meinem Photo und den wichtigsten Daten. 1939 tauschte ich ihn gegen einen 5-Jahres Pass ein, bei der Militia des Micha Zchakaja Rayons ausgestellt. Das war ein Pass in der üblichen Buchform mit Photo und wichtigsten Daten und hatte einen propiska Stempel (Registration mit der Militia), welcher den Tag meiner Ankunft in dieser Stadt und meine Adresse enthielt. Als ich in die Armee eingezogen wurde, gab ich den Pass und das Militärbuch bei den rayonwojenkomat ab und bekam ihn nach meiner Entlassung wieder ausgehändigt. Darauf hin erhielt ich einen neuen 5-Jahres Pass von der gleichen Dienststelle mit propiska, welcher meine neue Adresse anzeigte. 1951 tauschte ich diesen Pass gegen einen neuen 10-Jahres Pass ein und 1961 gegen wiederum einen neuen 10 Jahre gültigen Pass.

B. MILITÄRBUCH: (Wojennii Bilet)

Siehe Para. 18. In der Armee hatte ich ein Soldbuch (slushebnaja knishka), welches ich meinem rayonwojenkomat nach meiner Entlassung aus der Armee übergab.

C. ARBEITSBUCH: (Trudowaja Knishka)

Ich besass keines, da es von dem Arbeitsgeber ausgestellt wird und wenn jemand seinen Arbeitsplatz ändert , dem neuen Arbeitsgeber übergeben wird. Ich aber habe niemals meinen Arbeitsplatz verändert.

TERMINATION AGREEMENT

The undersigned hereby acknowledges that a contractual relationship has heretofore existed between him and the Government of the United States of America (hereinafter referred to as ("the Government"). The Government has fully and completely satisfied all of its obligations to the undersigned.

The undersigned on behalf of himself, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns hereby releases and forever discharges the Government, its officers, agents and employees from any and all debts, claims, benefits or demands arising out of the above mentioned contractual relationship.

The undersigned fully understands and appreciates the fact that the prior relationship between the parties and all information and knowledge acquired in the course of said relationship (particularly with reference to persons and methods employed by the Government) are the property of said Government and constitute military secrets affecting its security. The undersigned knows and understands that these are protected ~~by German Law~~ under the provisions of Annex A to the Convention on Rights and Obligations of Foreign Forces in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Government is highly appreciative of the excellent services heretofore rendered by the undersigned. However, to preserve the security above mentioned, it is further understood and agreed that both parties shall hereafter disavow that the relationship ever existed.

The undersigned further agrees he possesses no right, title or interest in any information or knowledge arising out of said relationship and he further solemnly swears that he will never divulge, publish or reveal by word, conduct or any other means the fact of said relationship nor any such knowledge or information arising therefrom except as authorised in writing by the same official of the Government as that who witnesses this oath.

Frankfurt/Main, this 3rd day of March 1964

Georg F. Sanders (L.S.)

WITNESS:

William Neumann

Frankfurt/Main
31. August 1962

An das
Chilenische Generalkonsulat
Frankfurt am Main
Wendelsweg 64

Sehr geehrter Herr Generalkonsul:

Im Rahmen unseres Auswanderungsprogramms fuer Fluechtlinge haben wir einige Personen, die an einer Auswanderung nach Chile interessiert sind. Ich waere Ihnen daher sehr zu Dank verpflichtet, wenn Sie mich ueber folgende Punkte so eingehend als moeglich informieren wuerden:

1.) Vorgang zur Erwerbung eines Einreisevisums unter Beifuegung von Mustern saemtlicher erforderlicher Fragebogen.

2.) Anzahl von Jahren, waehrend derer der Betreffende in Chile ansaessig sein muss, um die chilenische Staatsbuergerschaft zu erwerben.

3.) Hat Ihr Land irgendwelche Einschraenkungen in Hinsicht auf die Einwanderungsquote?

4.) Welche Berufe sind gefragt?

5.) Muss der Einwanderer ueber eine bestimmte Mindestsumme an Geldmitteln verfuegen, ehe das Einwanderungsvisum ausgestellt werden kann?

6.) Anforderungen in Hinsicht auf den Gesundheitszustand des Einwanderers.

Fuer Ihr freundliches Entgegenkommen in der Erteilung der erbetenen Auskuenfte danke ich Ihnen im voraus.

Mit vorzueglicher Hochachtung

A. O. Elmendorf
Executive Director

14-00000

C H I L E

Translation from German

Letter from Consulado General de Chile

Question 1: see attachment

Question 2: Chilean citizenship can be obtained after a minimum of five years of residence in Chile.

Question 3: There is no immigration quota.

Question 4: Technical professions are in demand in the first place.

Question 5: It would be better if the immigrant could count upon some financial assistance.

Question 6: See Attachment

C H I L E

Translation from German

Immigration Visa:

a) According to Chilean D.F.L. (Law Nr. 69) an immigration visa will be issued to persons willing to emigrate to Chile together with their families in order to undertake a selfsupporting work of technical nature or in an other special field. The visum gives the right of unlimited residence and execution of profession in Chile.

b) In case of the issue of an immigration visa the work factor is considered above the capital factor.

c) The belongings of the immigrant are, besides a low fee, free of duty, tax, and storage fees.

d) In order to file an application for an immigration visa the special conditions, outlined in Circular Nr. 3 have to be fulfilled. Especially the "Cartilla de Inmigracion" has to be furnished (forms are to be obtained at the Consulate). The "Cartilla de Inmigracion" is to be filed in duplicate and executed in Spanish.

e) Visa fees amount to DM 9.10 per passport.

List of luggage for an immigration visa

1) In case the application for an immigration visa is filed in Germany, the luggage list must be furnished with seven copies. For proper form see Circular Nr. 8.

2.) The luggage list can contain only personal belongings and material necessary for the applicant's profession, which were owned by the applicant before the immigration visa was issued and were produced in the applicant's homecountry. The items must be used. In some exclusive cases they may be new, however purchased before the issue of the visa.

3.) Items necessary for the execution of profession are such which serve the applicant in continuing the profession he has been executing while still in Germany.

4.) Household belongings can be imported, however only to an extent in accordance with the immigrant's situation.

5.) In exclusive cases the immigrant may also import a motor vehicle, truck, jeep, or smaller truck. Trucks and jeeps can be imported duty-free, for a delivery van 100% of the FOB-value are charged. Passenger cars or other vehicles cannot be imported. The immigrant can, however, import a tractor, should this be an item necessary to carry out his profession.

6.) The luggage must not contain items of art or luxury, such as valuable carpets, gobelins, music boxes etc.

General

1.) The Consulate sends out forms for application for an immigration visa only in such cases where exact details are already known and it seems likely that a visa will be issued. Application forms are not sent out solely upon request.

2.) In order to file a visa application we request to submit only those documents marked with a cross in Circular Nr. 3. The remaining documents are to be produced only at the time the visa will be issued. It is recommended to submit the documents necessary for filing an application in person at the Consulate after foregoing written announcement.

3.) In the case of written inquiries we request that a stamped envelop be enclosed with the inquiry.

4.) For apersonal appearance we request a written announcement for a working day, except Saturday, at nine AM.

5.) For the issue of the visa the presence of all persons involved is necessary (excluding children under 15 years of age.)

6.) Though the immigration visa is to be approved by the Chilean Foreign Ministry the Chilean General Consulate has the right to check the immigrant's data.

7.) For all types of visa an international certificate of small-pox vaccination is necessary. Such certificate is good for two years.

8.) Persons under 21 years of age need a permit by the father or the person in charge which must be certified by a notary, if the applicant intends to travel without his parents of the persons in charge of him.

9.) The Consulate does not assist in finding work. It is recommended that potential applicants contact the German language newspaper

CONDOR
Casilla 9469
Santiago de Chile

CONSULADO GENERAL DE CHILE

FRANKFURT AM MAIN 4-9-1962
64, WENDELSWEG
☎ 687346

EM/g

Nº 951

Ei... -5. SEP 1962
Erledigt ....

An
American Friends of Russian Freedom
Incorporated
Frankfurt / Main
P.O. Box Nº 5005

Betr.: Auswanderung nach Chile

Sehr geehrte Herren!

In Beantwortung Ihrer Fragen vom 31. August können wir Ihnen folgende Auskunft geben:

1.- Einzelheiten über die Erteilung eines Einreise- bzw. Einwanderungsvisums bitten wir, unserem Circular 2 zu entnehmen.

2.- Die chilenische Staatsbürgerschaft erwirbt man, wenn man mindestens 5 Jahre ansässig war.

3.- Eine Einwanderungsquote besteht nicht.

4.- Gefragt sind vorwiegend technische Berufe.

5.- Es wäre besser, wenn der Einwanderer von irgendeiner Seite her mit finanzieller Unterstützung rechnen könnte.

6.- Siehe Circular 3.

Wir hoffen, Ihnen mit unserer Auskunft gediente zu haben und stehen weiterhin gern zu Ihrer Verfügung.

Mit vorzüglicher Hochachtung

CONSULADO GENERAL DE CHILE
FRANCFORT

Enrique Melkonian C.
Konsul

C I R C U L A R Nr. 2

CONSULADO GENERAL DE CHILE
FRANKFURT/MAIN
WEDDELSWEG 64
TEL.: 66 73 46

Frankfurt, den 4/9 1962

Sehr geehrte ~~Herr~~ ~~Frau~~ Frl. American Friends of Russian Freedom

Betrifft: Ihr Schreiben vom 31/8 1962

RICHTLINIEN FÜR DIE ERTEILUNG EINES VISUMS UND DIE EINREISE VON TOURISTEN

Wir erlauben uns, Ihnen nachstehend einige grundsätzliche Erklärungen über die Erteilung von Visa und die Einreise von Touristen in Chile zu geben. Ausländer können in Chile unter verschiedenen Voraussetzungen einreisen:

1) als Tourist
2) mit einem Arbeitsvertragsvisum (VISACION DE RESIDENTE SUJETO A CONTRATO)
3) als Studierender (VISACION DE RESIDENTE ESTUDIANTE)
4) zu einem längeren befristeten Aufenthalt (VISACION DE RESIDENTE TEMPORARIO)
5) als Einwanderer (VISACION DE INMIGRACION)

I. TOURISTEN

a) Auf Grund eines besonderen Abkommens zwischen Deutschland und Chile und eines besonderen chilenischen Gesetzes kann man in Chile zu einem Aufenthalt von höchstens 9o Tagen als Tourist ohne Visum einreisen. (In besonderen Fällen besteht die Möglichkeit, die Aufenthaltsdauer ein einziges Mal um weitere 9o Tage in Chile verlängern zu lassen).

b) Als Tourist kann man in Chile mit folgenden Unterlagen einreisen: Gültiger Pass ohne Visum, oder gültiger Personalausweis, aus dem der vollständige Name, Geburtsort und -datum, Staatsangehörigkeit, Beruf, Wohnort, Ausstellungsdatum und Gültigkeitsdauer hervorgehen, und der Stempel und Unterschrift der ausstellenden Behörde sowie ein Lichtbild des Inhabers enthält.

c) Außerdem ist ein von einem Amtsarzt ausgestellter Internationaler Pockenimpfschein mitzuführen, der 2 Jahre Gültigkeit hat.

d) Bei der Einreise ist die Rückpassage in das Herkunftsland oder die Passage für ein anderes Land vorzulegen, für das der Tourist eine Genehmigung zur Einreise besitzt.

e) Bei der Einreise in Chile erhält der Tourist eine "Tarjeta de Turismo" (Touristenkarte), die in zweifacher Ausfertigung auszufüllen ist.

f) Wer in Chile als Tourist einreist, kann dort keine bezahlte Tätigkeit ausüben. In Ausnahmefällen kann das Innenministerium in Chile eine Genehmigung für die Ausübung einer solchen Tätigkeit für eine Höchstdauer von 5 Tagen erteilen.

g) Personen, die als Touristen in Chile einreisen, können dort keine "VISACION DE RESIDENTE TEMPORARIO" beantragen (siehe Art. IV)

h) Als Touristen werden Personen angesehen, die als Erholungsreisende, wegen sportlicher Interessen, in Ausübung einer geschäftlichen Tätigkeit ohne Entgelt, aus familiären Interessen, etc. nach Chile kommen, ohne die Absicht zu haben, für immer im Land zu bleiben oder dort zu arbeiten.

i) Für eine Touristenreise brauchen keine konsularischen Formalitäten erfüllt zu werden.

j) Inhaber eines "Staatenlosen-Passes" können in Chile unter den gleichen Bedingungen als Touristen einreisen, wenn außerdem folgende Voraussetzungen erfüllt werden:

1) Der Reisepass muß von einer Behörde seines Aufenthaltslandes oder von einer von Chile anerkannten internationalen Stelle ausgestellt sein und alle für die Rückreise erforderlichen Transitvisa oder ein Einreisevisum in ein anderes Land enthalten.

2) Der Passinhaber muß im Besitz einer Genehmigung zur Wiedereinreise in sein gegenwärtiges Aufenthaltsland sein.

II. VISACION DE RESIDENTE SUJETO A CONTRATO (Einreise auf Grund eines Arbeitsvertragsvisums)

a) Dieses Visum wird Personen erteilt, die zur Erfüllung eines Arbeitsvertrages nach Chile fahren.

b) Es wird für eine Dauer von höchstens zwei Jahren erteilt. Das Ende des Vertrages bedeutet jedoch stets das Ende der Gültigkeitsdauer des Visums.

c) Zur Beantragung des Visums ist der Arbeitsvertrag vorzulegen, auf dem mindestens die Unterschrift des Arbeitgebers notariell beglaubigt sein muß. Der Vertrag muß eine Klausel enthalten, daß der Arbeitgeber sich in jedem Fall verpflichtet, die Kosten für die Rückreise des Arbeitnehmers zu übernehmen. Das Konsulat behält sich das Recht vor, eventuell eine Garantie für die Bezahlung dieser Kosten zu verlangen. Außerdem werden die in unserem Circular Nr.3 bezeichneten Unterlagen benötigt.

d) Bei Vertragsende kann von den chilenischen Behörden ein neues Visum oder die "Permanencia Definitiva" (Daueraufenthaltsgenehmigung) erteilt werden.

e) Die Visumgebühren betragen DM 36,2o pro Pass.

III. VISACION DE RESIDENTE ESTUDIANTE (Visum für Studienzwecke)

a) Dieses Visum wird Ausländern erteilt, die nach Chile fahren wollen, um dort an staatlichen oder staatlich anerkannten privaten Lehranstalten oder an Hoch- und Fachschulen zu studieren. Der Inhaber dieses Visums kann damit solange in Chile bleiben, wie er Studierender ist.

b) Es ist ihm nicht gestattet, ohne besondere vorherige Genehmigung des chilenischen Innenministeriums eine bezahlte Tätigkeit im Land auszuüben.

c) Unter besonderen Umständen kann der Inhaber dieses Visums evtl. mit einem Dauervisum in Chile bleiben. Nach einem zweijährigen Aufenthalt in Chile hat er das Recht, die "Permanencia Definitiva" zu beantragen (Daueraufenthaltsgenehmigung).

d) Die Visumgebühren betragen DM 36,2o pro Pass.

IV. VISACIONES DE RESIDENTE TEMPORARIO (Visum für befristeten Aufenthalt)

a) Dieses Visum wird Ausländern erteilt, die sich länger als 90 Tage in Chile aufhalten wollen und zu einem Verwandtenbesuch oder wegen anderer Interessen nach Chile kommen, oder wenn die chilenischen Behörden der Auffassung sind, daß der Aufenthalt in Chile von besonderem Nutzen für das Land ist. Das Visum berechtigt zu einem Aufenthalt von einem Jahr. Es kann innerhalb seiner Gültigkeitsdauer, jedoch nicht nachher verlängert werden. Nach Ablauf eines Jahres muß der Inhaber des Visums, wenn er in Chile bleiben will, die "Permanencia Definitiva" (Daueraufenthaltsgenehmigung) beantragen. Auch wer dieses Visum in Chile erhalten hat, muß die "Permanencia Definitiva" ein Jahr nach der Visumerteilung bezw. nach zwei Jahren seines dortigen Aufenthaltes beantragen.

b) Die ausländische Ehefrau eines Chilenen wird als Inhaberin einer Visacion de RESIDENTE TEMPORARIO betrachtet, wenn sie mit einem chilenischen Pass nach Chile kommt oder im Pass ihres Ehemannes eingetragen ist.

c) Die Visumgebühren betragen DM 36,2o pro Pass.

X V. VISACION DE INMIGRACION (Einwanderungsvisum)

a) Nach dem chilenischen D.F.L. Nr.69 (Gesetz Nr.69) wird das Einwanderungsvisum solchen Personen erteilt, die mit ihrer Familie nach Chile auswandern, um dort eine selbständige Tätigkeit technischer Art oder auf einem sonstigen Spezialgebiet auszuüben. Das Visum berechtigt zu einem unbefristeten Aufenthalt und zur Berufsausübung in Chile.

b) Bei der Begutachtung der Vergünstigungen für Einwanderer wird der Faktor Arbeit vor dem Faktor Kapital bewertet.

c) Das Umzugsgut des Einwanderers ist, abgesehen von einer kleinen Gebühr, zoll- und steuerfrei und auch frei von Lagergebühren.

d) Zur Beantragung des Visums sind die besonderen Bedingungen zu erfüllen, die aus unserem Circular Nr.3 hervorgehen. Insbesondere ist die "Cartilla de Inmigración" vorzulegen (die Formulare werden vom Konsulat ausgegeben), die in zweifacher Ausfertigung mit Maschine in spanisch auszufüllen ist.

e) Die Visumgebühren betragen DM 9,1o pro Pass.

Bei der Anfertigung der Gepäckliste für ein Einwanderungsvisum ist folgendes zu beachten:

1) Wenn das Visum bei dem Konsulat beantragt wird, dann ist die Gepäckliste in 7 Exemplaren anzufertigen. Wird das Visum in Chile beantragt, so genügen 5 Exemplare, die bei Visumerteilung vorzulegen sind. Die vorgeschriebene Form geht aus unserem Circular Nr.8 hervor.

2) Die Gepäckliste darf nur Gegenstände zum persönlichen Bedarf und zur Berufsausübung enthalten, die vor Erteilung des Visums Eigentum des Einwanderers waren und aus seinem Herkunftsland stammen. Es muß sich um gebrauchte Gegenstände handeln. In Ausnahmefällen können sie neu sein, doch müssen sie vor der Visumerteilung erworben worden sein.

3) Unter Gegenständen zur Berufsausübung sind nur solche zu verstehen, die der Fortsetzung der Tätigkeit dienen, die der Auswanderer bisher in Deutschland ausgeübt hat.

4) Es können Haushaltsgegenstände mitgenommen werden, jedoch nur in einem der jeweiligen Situation des Einwanderers angemessenen Rahmen.

6) In Ausnahmefällen kann der Einwanderer ein Motorfahrzeug mitnehmen. Es kann ein Lastkraftwagen, Jeep, Tempowagen oder Lieferwagen sein. Lastkraftwagen, Jeep und Tempowagen können zollfrei eingeführt werden, jedoch für einen Lieferwagen sind 1oo% des FOB-Wertes zu zahlen. Personenwagen oder andere Fahrzeuge kann der Einwanderer nicht mitnehmen. Er kann jedoch auch einen Traktor mitnehmen, wenn dieser für seine Tätigkeit erforderlich ist.

7) Das Umzugsgut darf keine Kunst- oder Luxusgegenstände, wie z.B. echte Teppiche, Gobelins, Musikschränke, etc. enthalten.

14-00000

ALLGEMEINES

1) Das Konsulat läßt nur in den Fällen den Interessenten Antragsformulare zugehen, wenn genaue Anhaltspunkte bekannt sind und mit der Möglichkeit einer Genehmigung zur Visumerteilung zu rechnen ist. Sie werden jedoch nicht auf Anfragen allgemeiner Art zugesandt.

2) Zur Beantragung eines Visums bitten wir nur die Unterlagen einzureichen, die in unserem Circular Nr. 3 angekreuzt sind. Die übrigen Unterlagen sind erst zur Visumerteilung vorzulegen. Zur Antragstellung empfehlen wir die Unterlagen nach vorheriger schriftlicher Anmeldung persönlich im Konsulat vorzulegen.

3) Bei schriftlichen Anfragen bitten wir in jedem Fall einen Freiumschlag beizufügen.

4) Um persönliche Auskünfte einzuholen, bitten wir um vorherige schriftliche Anmeldung für einen Werktag außer Samstag, 9 Uhr.

5) Zur Visumerteilung ist in jedem Fall die persönliche Anwesenheit der betreffenden Personen (mit Ausnahme von Kindern unter 15 Jahren) erforderlich.

6) Obwohl die Einreisegenehmigung vom chilenischen Außenministerium erteilt wird, behält sich das Chilenische Generalkonsulat das Recht vor, die Richtigkeit der gemachten Angaben zu prüfen.

7) Für alle Visumarten wird ein internationaler Pockenimpfschein benötigt, der von einem Amtsarzt ausgestellt sein muß. Seine Gültigkeitsdauer beträgt 2 Jahre.

8) Minderjährige (unter 21 Jahren) benötigen, wenn sie nicht in Begleitung des Erziehungsberechtigten reisen, eine notariell beglaubigte Einwilligungserklärung des Vaters oder sonstigen Erziehungsberechtigten, die die Reise ins Ausland und den Aufenthalt dort gestattet.

9) Das Konsulat nimmt keine Arbeitsvermittlung für Chile vor. Es empfiehlt Interessenten unverbindlich, sich an folgende deutschsprachige Zeitung zu wenden:

CONDOR
Casilla 9469
Santiago de Chile

CONSULADO GENERAL DE CHILE IV FRANCFORT

Hochachtungsvoll

i. A. [signature]

Enrique Melkonian C.
Cónsul

Betr. Einwanderungsvisum

C I R C U L A R Nº3

CONSULADO GENERAL DE CHILE
Frankfurt/Main
Wendelsweg 64
Tel.: 68 73 46

To American Friends of Russian Freedom

Unterlagen für die Erteilung eines Visums

- 1) Reisepass. Die Gültigkeitsdauer darf frühestens 12 Monate nach der Visumerteilung ablaufen.
- 2) Polizeiliches Führungszeugnis der zuständigen Polizeibehörde (nicht mehr als 3 Monate alt).
- ~~3) Allgemeines amtsärztliches Attest (nicht mehr als 3 Monate alt).~~
- 4) Ärztliches Attest des Auswanderungslagers (Hanau, München oder Berlin) - wird nur für Einwanderungsvisum benötigt.
- 5) Internationaler Pockenimpfschein, vom Amtsarzt ausgestellt. (Nicht mehr als 2 Jahre und nicht weniger als 14 Tage alt).
- ~~6) Arbeitsvertrag mit notariell beglaubigter Unterschrift mindestens des Arbeitgebers und einer Klausel, nach welcher dieser sich verpflichtet, die Rückreisekosten des Arbeitnehmers zu tragen.~~
- 7) 4 Passbilder (kein Fotomaton) 5 x 5 cm, auch für jedes Kind.
- ~~8) Gebühren DM 36,20 pro Pass.~~
- 9) Gebühren DM 9,10 pro Pass.
- 10) Fragebogen in 2-~~X~~-facher Ausfertigung, mit Schreibmaschine ausgefüllt und mit Tinte unterschrieben.
- 11) Lebenslauf in 2-~~X~~-facher Ausfertigung in spanischer Sprache, mit Maschine geschrieben und mit Datum und Unterschrift versehen.
- 12) Inhaltsaufstellung des unbegleiteten Reisegepäcks - Umzugsguts ~~5~~-7-fach, in spanischer Sprache, mit Maschine angefertigt (s. Circular Nº8).
- 13) Dokumente, die Ihren Beruf bestätigen.
- 14) Schriftliche Referenzen.
- 15) Für Minderjährige (unter 21 Jahren) notariell beglaubigte Einwilligungserklärung des Vaters oder Erziehungsberechtigten, dass die Reise nach Chile und der Aufenthalt dort gestattet sind.

N.S. Durchgestrichene Angaben sind nicht zutreffend.

Frankfurt/Main
31. August 1962

An das
Konsulat von Peru
Frankfurt am Main
Guiollettstrasse 10

Sehr geehrter Herr Konsul:

Im Rahmen unseres Auswanderungsprogramms fuer Fluechtlinge haben wir einige Personen, die an einer Auswanderung nach Peru interessiert sind. Ich waere Ihnen daher sehr zu Dank verpflichtet, wenn Sie mich ueber folgende Punkte so eingehend als moeglich informieren wuerden:

1.) Vorgang zur Erwerbung eines Einreisevisums unter Beifuegung von Mustern saemtlicher erforderlicher Fragebogen.

2.) Anzahl von Jahren, waehrend derer der Betreffende in Peru ansaessig sein muss, um die peruanische Staatsbuergerschaft zu erwerben.

3.) Hat Ihr Land irgendwelche Einschraenkungen in Hinsicht auf die Einwanderungsquote?

4.) Welche Berufe sind gefragt?

5.) Muss der Einwanderer ueber eine bestimmte Mindestsumme an Geldmitteln verfuegen, ehe das Einwanderungsvisums ausgestellt wird?

6.) Anforderungen in Hinsicht auf den Gesundheitszustand des Einwanderers.

Fuer Ihr freundliches Entgegenkommen in der Erteilung der erbetenen Auskuenfte danke ich Ihnen im Voraus.

Mit vorzueglicher Hochachtung

A. G. Elmendorf
Executive Director

14-00000

Translation from German

Consulado del Peru

Frankfurt/Main
Guiollettstrasse 10

September 7, 1962

Re.: Immigration to Peru

Gentlemen:

1.) There are no special application forms for an immigration visa. The applicant appears in person at the nearest Consulate of Peru with the following documents:

a) Travel Document and 3 passport photos
b) Birth certificate
c) Proof that the applicant has sufficient means to pay for his transportation, as well as his living expenses for at least two years. As minimum living costs we figure 500 DM per month per person. A work contract can also be supplied as proof of the above.
d) Medical certificate issued by a health officer not more than 6 months before submission to the Consulate.
e) Certificate of small-pox vaccination, issued not longer than 2 years before submission to Consulate
f) Police waiver covering the past 10 years
g) Certificate of good conduct (Leumundszeugnis)

Visa fees amount to DM 180.-- plus possible telegram fees.

2.) The citizenship of Peru can be acquired only if the applicant has resided without interruption for at least four years in Peru and can prove that he has served the country(?). Further 10 sponsors are required.

3.) We do not know about any restrictions under the immigration quota.

4.) We do not know any special professions in demand.

5.) See Paragraph 1 c

6.) See Paragraph 4

Frankfurt/Main
31. August 1962

An das
Konsulat von Kolumbien
Frankfurt am Main
Am Hauptbahnhof 10

Sehr geehrter Herr Konsul:

Im Rahmen unseres Auswanderungsprogramms für Fluechtlinge haben wir einige Personen, die an einer Auswanderung nach Kolumbien interessiert sind. Ich waere Ihnen daher sehr zu Dank verpflichtet, wenn Sie mich ueber folgende Punkte so eingehend als moeglich informieren wuerden:

1.) Vorgang zur Erwerbung eines Einreisevisums unter Beifuegung von Mustern saemtlicher erforderlicher Fragebogen.

2.) Anzahl von Jahren, waehrend derer der Betreffende in Kolumbien ansaessig sein muss, um die kolumbianische Staatsbuergerschaft zu erwerben.

3.) Hat Ihr Land irgendwelche Einschraenkungen in Hinsicht auf die Einwanderungsquote?

4.) Welche Berufe sind gefragt?

5.) Muss der Einwanderer ueber eine bestimmte Mindestsumme an Geldmitteln verfuegen, ehe das Einwanderungsvisum ausgestellt wird?

6.) Anforderungen in Hinsicht auf den Gesundheitszustand des Einwanderers.

Fuer Ihr freundliches Entgegenkommen in der Erteilung der erbetenen Auskuenfte danke ich Ihnen im voraus.

Mit vorzueglicher Hochachtung

A. G. Elmendorf
Executive Director

Frankfurt a.M. 7.8.1962

Anbei erhalten Sie eine Broschüre, aus der Sie alles erfahren können, was für Ihre Zwecke interessant ist.

<u>Punkt 1(</u>

Fragebogen kann Ihnen dieses Konsulat leider nicht zusenden, da ohne Anweisung des Aussenministeriums in Bogotá kein Visum ausgestellt werden darf. Anträge müssen in Bogotá vom evtl. Arbeitgeber gestellt werden.

<u>Punkt 2)</u>

Staatsbürgerschaftsfragen können vom Generalkonsulat in Hamburg beantwortet werden.

<u>Punkt 3)</u>

Anschrift: Vorletzte Seite des beigefügten Prospektes

<u>Punkt 4)</u>

siehe Punkt 3)

<u>Punkt 5)</u>

siehe Punkt 3)

<u>Punkt 6)</u>

siehe Punkt 3)

Ein...
- 4. SEP 1962
Ent...

CONSULADO DE COLOMBIA * FRANKFURT *

14-00000

Venezuela has been closed for immigration since 1960

Frankfurt/Main
31. August 1962

An das
Generalkonsulat von Venezuela
Hamburg 13
Hagedornstrasse 22

Sehr geehrter Herr Generalkonsul:

Im Rahmen unseres Auswanderungsprogramms fuer Fluechtlinge haben wir einige Personen, die an einer Auswanderung nach Venezuela interessiert sind. Ich waere Ihnen daher sehr zu Dank verpflichtet, wenn Sie mich ueber folgende Punkte so eingehend als moeglich informieren wuerden:

1.) Vorgang zur Erwerbung eines Einwanderervisums unter Beifuegung von Mustern saemtlicher erforderlicher Fragebogen.

2.) Anzahl von Jahren, waehrend derer der Betreffende in Venezuela ansaessig sein muss, um die Staatsbuergerschaft Ihres Landes zu erwerben.

3.) Hat Ihr Land irgendwelche Einschraenkungen in Hinsicht auf die Einreisequote?

4.) Welche Berufe sind gefragt.

5.) Muss der Einwanderer ueber eine bestimmte Mindestsumme an Geldmitteln verfuegen, ehe das Einwanderungsvisum ausgestellt wird?

6.) Anforderungen in Hinsicht auf den Gesundheitszustand des Einwanderers.

Fuer Ihr freundliches Entgegenkommen in der Erteilung der erbetenen Auskuenfte danke ich Ihnen im voraus.

Mit vorzueglicher Hochachtung

A. G. Elmendorf
Executive Director

14-00000

Frankfurt/Main
31. August 1962

An das
Konsulat der Republik Ecuador
Frankfurt am Main
Taunusanlage 16

Sehr geehrter Herr Konsul:

Im Rahmen unseres Auswanderungsprogramms fuer Fluechtlinge haben wir einige Personen, die an einer Auswanderung nach Ecuador interessiert sind. Ich waere Ihnen daher sehr zu Dank verpflichtet, wenn Sie mich ueber folgende Punkte so eingehend als moeglich informieren wuerden:

1.) Vorgang zur Erwerbung eines Einreisevisums unter Beifuegung von Mustern saemtlicher erforderlicher Fragebogen.

2.) Anzahl von Jahren, waehrend derer der Betreffende in Ecuador ansaessig sein muss, um die Staatsangehoerigkeit Ihres Landes zu erwerben.

3.) Hat Ihr Land irgendwelche Einschraenkungen in Hinsicht auf die Einwanderungsquote?

4.) Welche Berufe sind gefragt?

5.) Muss der Einwanderer ueber eine bestimmte Mindestsumme an Geldmitteln verfuegen, ehe das Einwanderungsvisum ausgestellt wird?

6.) Anforderungen in Hinsicht auf den Gesundheitszustand des Einwanderers.

Fuer Ihr freundliches Entgegenkommen in der Erteilung der erbetenen Auskuenfte danke ich Ihnen im voraus.

Mit vorzueglicher Hochachtung

A. G. Elmendorf
Executive Director

14-00000

Frankfurt/Main
31. August 1962

An das
Brasilianische Konsulat
Frankfurt am Main
Hochstrasse 53

Sehr geehrter Herr Konsul:

Im Rahmen unseres Auswanderungsprogramms fuer Fluechtlinge haben wir einige Personen, die an einer Auswanderung nach Brasilien interessiert sind. Ich waere Ihnen daher sehr zu Dank verpflichtet, wenn Sie mich ueber folgende Punkte so eingehend als moeglich informieren wuerden:

1.) Vorgang zur Erwerbung eines Einreisevisums unter Beifuegung von Mustern saemtlicher erforderlicher Fragebogen.

2.) Anzahl von Jahren, waehrend derer der Betreffende in Brasilien ansaessig sein muss, um die brasilianische Staatsbuergerschaft zu erwerben.

3.) Hat Ihr Land irgendwelche Einschraenkungen in Hinsicht auf die Einwanderungsquote?

4.) Welche Berufe sind gefragt?

5.) Muss der Einwanderer ueber eine bestimmte Mindestsumme an Geldmitteln verfuegen, ehe das Einwanderungsvisum ausgestellt werden kann?

6.) Anforderungen in Hinsicht auf den Gesundheitszustand des Einwanderers.

Fuer Ihr freundliches Entgegenkommen in der Erteilung der erbetenen Auskuenfte danke ich Ihnen im voraus.

Mit vorzueglicher Hochachtung

A. G. Elmendorf
Executive Director

14-00000

Jack
Thesis kind 90
To B.M.

Frankfurt/Main
31. August 1962

An das
Generalkonsulat von Paraguay
Hamburg 13
Jungfrauenthal 24 I

Sehr geehrter Herr Generalkonsul!

Im Rahmen unseres Auswanderungsprogramms fuer Fluechtlinge haben wir einige Personen, die an einer Auswanderung nach Paraguay interessiert sind. Ich waere Ihnen daher sehr zu Dank verpflichtet, wenn Sie mich ueber folgende Punkte so eingehend als moeglich informieren wuerden:

1.) Vorgang zur Erwerbung eines Einwanderervisums unter Beifuegung von Mustern saemtlicher erforderlicher Frageboegen.

2.) Anzahl von Jahren, waehrend derer der Betreffende in Paraguay ansaessig sein muss, um die Staatsbuergerschaft Ihres Landes zu erwerben.

3.) Hat Ihr Land irgendwelche Einschraenkungen in Hinsicht auf die Einwanderungsquote?

4.) Welche Berufe sind gefragt?

5.) Muss der Einwanderer ueber eine bestimmte Mindestsumme an Geldmitteln verfuegen, ehe das Einwanderungsvisum ausgestellt wird?

6.) Anforderungen in Hinsicht auf den Gesundheitszustand des Einwanderers.

Fuer Ihr freundliches Entgegenkommen in der Erteilung der erbetenen Auskuenfte danke ich Ihnen im voraus.

Mit vorzueglicher Hochachtung

A. G. Elmendorf
Executive Director

Translation from German

Consulado General del
Paraguay

Hamburg, November 26, 1962

American Friends of
Russian Freedom, Inc.
Frankfurt/Main
P.O. Box 5005

Gentlemen:

We acknowledge receipt of your inquiry concerning the immigration program for refugees and are glad to answer the following questions:

1.) For immigration a special immigration permit, issued by Instituto de Reforma Agraria, Asuncion, must be obtained. Only upon receipt of such permit we will issue an immigration visa. Citizens of various countries do not need any immigration visa since July 1962.

2.) Citizenship can be obtained upon an uninterrupted stay in the country for five years.

3.) There are no limitations as to an immigration quota.

4.) Preferred professions: farmers and craftsmen, as well as wealthy persons who wish to invest funds in the country.

5.) Every immigrant must have sufficient funds in order to take care of his integration.

6.) The immigrant must be absolutely healthy and must not be handicapped in any way.

Due to a tremendous work-load we were unable to answer your letter earlier.

Sincerely yours,

Consulat General of Paraguay
Hamburg

14-00000

Frankfurt/Main
31. August 1962

An das
Generalkonsulat von Bolivien
Hamburg 20
Heilwigstrasse 125

Sehr geehrter Herr Generalkonsul:

Im Rahmen unseres Auswanderungsprogramms fuer Fluechtlinge haben wir einige Personen, die an einer Auswanderung nach Bolivien interessiert sind. Ich waere Ihnen daher sehr zu Dank verpflichtet, wenn Sie mich ueber folgende Punkte so eingehend als moeglich informieren wuerden:

1.) Vorgang zur Erwerbung eines Einwanderervisums unter Beifuegung von Mustern saemtlicher erforderlicher Fragebogen.

2.) Anzahl von Jahren, waehrend derer der Betreffende in Bolivien ansaessig sein muss, um die Staatsbuergerschaft Ihres Landes zu erwerben.

3.) Hat Ihr Land irgendwelche Einschraenkungen in Hinsicht auf die Einreisequote?

4.) Welche Berufe sind gefragt?

5.) Muss der Einwanderer ueber eine bestimmte Mindestsumme an Geldmitteln verfuegen, ehe das Einwanderungsvisum ausgestellt wird?

6.) Anforderungen in Hinsicht auf den Gesundheitszustand des Einwanderers.

Fuer Ihr freundliches Entgegenkommen in der Erteilung der erbetenen Auskuenfte danke ich Ihnen im voraus.

Mit vorzueglicher Hochachtung

A. G. Elmendorf
Executive Director

Generalkonsulat von Bolivien Hamburg, 7. Sept. 1962

An
American Friends of Russian Freedom
Incorporated
F R A N K F U R T / MAIN

Postfach 5005

Ei
1? SEP 1962
Erl.

Sehr geehrte Herren !

In Beantwortung Ihres Schreibens vom 31.v.M. muessen wir Ihnen leider mitteilen, dass wir Ihnen bei Ihrem Auswanderungsprogramm nicht behilflich sein koennen. Diese Auskuenfte wird Ihnen aber das

Ministerio de Inmigración
L a P a z / Bolivien

beantworten koennen. Wir bitten Sie deshalb, sich direkt an das Ministerium zu wenden und zeichnen

hochachtungsvoll
GENERALKONSULAT VON BOLIVIEN
i.A. [signature]
(Lenhartz)

Frankfurt/Main
31. August 1962

An das
Vice-Konsulat von Uruguay
Frankfurt am Main
Hattersheimer Strasse 2

Sehr geehrter Herr Vice-Konsul!

Im Rahmen unseres Auswanderungsprogramms fuer Fluechtlinge haben wir einige Personen, die an einer Auswanderung nach Uruguay interessiert sind. Ich waere Ihnen daher sehr zu Dank verpflichtet, wenn Sie mich ueber folgende Punkte so eingehend als moeglich informieren wuerden:

1.) Vorgang zur Erwerbung eines Einreisevisums unter Beifuegung von Mustern saemtlicher erforderlicher Fragebogen.

2.) Anzahl von Jahren, waehrend derer der Betreffende in Uruguay ansaessig sein muss, um die Staatsbuergerschaft Ihres Landes zu erwerben.

3.) Hat Ihr Land irgendwelche Einschraenkungen in Hinsicht auf die Einreisequote?

4.) Welche Berufe sind gefragt?

5.) Muss der Einwanderer ueber eine bestimmte Mindestsumme an Geldmitteln verfuegen, ehe das Einwanderungsvisum ausgestellt wird?

6.) Anforderungen in Hinsicht auf den Gesundheitszustand des Einwanderers.

Fuer Ihr freundliches Entgegenkommen in der Erteilung der erbetenen Auskuenfte danke ich Ihnen im voraus.

Mit vorzueglicher Hochachtung

A. G. Elmendorf
Executive Director

Translation from German

Consulado del Uruguay
En
Frankfurt

September 21, 1962

Dear Mr. Elmendorf:

1.) See enclosed form (the form was not enclosed)

2.) Permanent residence in the country after legal immigration during three years for married persons, five years for single.

3.) There is no immigration quota. The immigration visa is issued by the Ministry of Interior through the immigration office.

4.) Mainly qualified farmers, craftsmen and technicians.

5.) No. However the immigrant must be able to support himself by his profession or private capital.

6.) A medical examination by the physician of the consulate is required.